A NEW

TREATISE

ON THE METHOD OF CURING THE

Scurvy, Leproſy, Elephantiaſis, and Evil,

With other cutaneous Eruptions:

SHEWING THE

Riſe and Progreſs of theſe Diſeaſes, and by what Medicines they are cured.

ILLUSTRATED BY

Many Caſes extracted from the Writings of the moſt eminent Men of the Faculty, and the Author's own Obſervations and Advice.

THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH

Variety of efficacious Receipts, collected, and now publiſhed for the Good of the Public.

THE SECOND EDITION.

By L. MARDON, M. D.

SURGEON GEN'L'S OFFICE, LIBRARY, 581

LONDON:

Printed, and ſold at Mr. Wilkie's, Bookſeller, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and at Mr. Spilsbury's, Chymiſt, No 5, Mount-row, near the Turnpike, Weſtminſter-bridge; at M. Swinney's, Printer, Birmingham, and at Newry, in Ireland, by Mr. George Stevenson, Bookſeller.

INTRODUCTION.

THE favourable reception the firſt edition of this work met with, will apologize for the ſecond. And as I have purchaſed Dr. MARDON's UNIVERSAL ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, I think it very neceſſary to acquaint the public, with my reaſons for making any alteration in the price: While they were in the Doctor's hands they were ſold at 5s. a bottle, and 1l. 5s. a half dozen: being a principal vender I had opportunities of hearing reaſonable complaints, without the power of redreſſing, which was that the poor, or middling people could not often afford to give 5s. a bottle, much more to lay down 1l. 5s for the half dozen; for this reaſon, as ſoon as it came into my Poſſeſſion, I took off the two-pences, (for ſix bottles at 1l. 5s. is 4s. 2d. a bottle) and new moulded my bottles, and have fixed the price at 4s. a bottle; and further to accommodate the poor and remove their objections, have made half crown bottles: the guinea bottles I will reſerve, and only ſell them myſelf, or ſend them into the country when ordered, ſigned with my name. I have intended this as an improvement and hope it will meet with approbation. Further, as theſe drops were given conſtantly to four poor people, gratis, when two were cured two more were taken on, and as this likewiſe fell to my lot to adminiſter them, I had the pleaſure and happineſs of relieving ſeveral very deplorable ſpectacles, almoſt eaten up with the diſeaſe, and ſo tormented as to render

412322

life a burden. My being an eye-witneſs of the wonderful effects of this celebrated medicine, induced me to purchaſe the whole property and to give a price, which I ſhould not otherwiſe have done. It may be aſked why I do not get a patent when I can get it at any time? my reaſon for declining the favour, (which I believe will be allowed to be a juſt one) is, that whoever applies for the Royal Patent muſt firſt diſcover his invention, and then any perſon for half a crown may go to the Rolls-Chapel in London, and there ſee your receipt; the conſequence of which is, a ſpurious medicine is often obtruded upon the public.

I will always endeavour to prepare this truly valuable medicinal acquiſition with great care, which it requires, and no way retrench it from any ſordid view; for this medicine is a compound of the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms, and is ſo contrived as to enter into the minuteſt receſſes of the different parts of the human body; which accounts for its wonderful efficacy and ſuperiority over other medicines, in eradicating thoſe diſtreſsful diſorders, the Evil, Leproſy, and other ſcorbutic complaints.

If people were to live on a vegetable diet, then would the field amply ſupply us with every thing neceſſary for phyſic; but as the caſe is altered, and we live in this country ſo luxuriouſly, not contented with plain meat, but riot in made-up high ſeaſoned diſhes, we are obliged to ranſack the bowels of the earth for minerals, which by their gravity and aid of Chymiſtry, joined with the vegetables, are the only medicines to be depended on to conteſt with our diſorders.

For the ſatisfaction of the public I ſhall here lay before them, Dr. MARDON's ADDRESS on his inveſting me with the whole property of his

UNIVERSAL

UNIVERSAL ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS; I likewiſe declare the ſame indulgence to four poor people, will be continued, having the medicine without any expence; and ſhould be extremely obliged to thoſe who receive benefit from the uſe of my Drops, if they will communicate their cures in a letter, that by its being publiſhed, others afflicted may know where to apply; but as ſome object to having their names and place of abode advertiſed, I do aſſure them no further uſe ſhall be made of their letter, than by ſhewing them to thoſe who come for the medicine; to convince them that this, (unlike to medicines many advertiſe) is not an impoſition; but if this ſhould prevent any from ſigning their names to their caſes, I flatter myſelf they will not be againſt writing, ſigned with their initial letters, and give leave to publiſh them.

Theſe UNIVERSAL ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS are ſold in bottles with the following inſcrption, *Francis Spilſbury, Proprietor of the Antiſcorbutic Drops*, by Mr. Spilſbury, Chymiſt, No. 5, Mount-Row, near the Turnpike, Weſtminſter-Bridge, where he may be conſulted every Tueſday and Thurſday, (gratis) from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon: theſe drops are alſo ſold, by his appointment, at Mr. Wilkie's, Bookſeller, in St. Paul's Church-yard; by Mr. Gilbert, Dublin; Mr. George Stevenſon, Bookſeller, at Newry, Ireland; Mr. Swinney, Bookſeller, in Birmingham, and ſome reputable tradeſman in almoſt every city, or principal town, in Great-Britain and Ireland, particularly by moſt Printers of Country News-Papers, and Bookſellers.

Any Merchants or Country Dealers, not provided, may be ſupplied with any quantity, with proper allowance to ſell again, by ſending a line to the proprietor.

Dr. MARDON's Addreſs to the Public, and the afflicted with the SCURVY in particular.

AFTER I have experienced ſo many favours from the public, it would be ungenerous to withdraw myſelf from their ſervice, without firſt making a due apology for the ſame, and gratefully acknowledge the ſeveral obligations I am indebted for their confidence, repoſed in me. It is now ſeveral years ſince I offered to the world a medicine for the cure of the ſcurvy, and notwithſtanding the numerous infallible medicines advertiſed for the cure of that complaint; mine has, in eſteem and reputation been equal to any, performing by a few bottles great cures, where others failed; when I publiſhed my treatiſe on the ſcurvy, which has been of great utility and given univerſal ſatisfaction, I was then very deſirous of diſcovering the particular mode of preparing my medicine, but many weighty reaſons perſuaded me from it—ſince that time, the medicine has been greatly enriched, and it is but juſt and candid to acknowledge to whom I am ſo particularly indebted for very great improvements in my drops, and the extraordinary ſucceſs I have met with, viz. to that great phyſician and ornament of his country, the late Baron VAN SWIETEN of Vienna: by his aſſiſtance and unreſerved manner, I have brought my Medical Univerſal Antiſcorbutic Drops to as great perfection as I reaſonably can hope for, after making about 200 different experiments to the great hazard and detriment of my health, which is now on the decline; and finding it impoſſible to anſwer ſuch a number of letters continually ſent, for advice, with that attention as their ſeveral caſes demand, obliges me to deſiſt with reluctance;—and

more-

moreover the demand for the medicine is now ſo greatly extended to different countries, beyond my firſt expectations, that it is too great a burden to attend properly to it; for theſe and other conſiderations, I have agreed to turn over my medicine, and inveſt the whole property in Mr. SPILSBURY, of London who has aſſiſted me in preparing it; and in order to prevent any diſputes with other gentlemen (about names ſimilar to mine) it is my deſire to have the medicine publiſhed under the title of the UNIVERSAL ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS only, which title it deſerves by being ſo univerſally known and eſteemed for the excellent cures they have done. —I ingenuouſly confeſs I have been very curious in analyzing and examining the different noſtrums, advertized for the cure of ſcorbutic complaints; and I do ſolemnly declare, I have found no one preferable in eradicating ſo dreadful a diſorder as the ſcurvy is, when complicated with the evil, leproſy, and other malignant diſorders, ſcarcely to be credited by thoſe who never felt, and ſaw them in others. I ſhall always be ready to give the perſon who has purchaſed my recipe, any advice and free acceſs to my private notes, that may tend to the good of the public; to whom, with gratitude, I muſt beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf

their humble ſervant,

L. MARDON.

THE

(Now first published, Price 1s. *)*

THE

FRIENDLY PHYSICIAN,

A NEW TREATISE;

CONTAINING

RULES, SCHEMES, and particular INSTRUCTIONS, how to Select and Furnish

SMALL CHESTS,

With the most approved necessary

MEDICINES,

With full DIRECTIONS how to apply them.

To which is added,

Many excellent RECEIPTS for particular Disorders,

Collected from PRIVATE PRACTICE,

By F. SPILSBURY, CHYMIST.

The only Proprietor of the CARTHUSIAN STOMACH TINCTURE, (price 1s. 6d. a bottle) which instantly relieves all oppressions and heaviness, promotes digestion, strengthens the nerves, removes all windy and cholic complaints.

Any person purchasing a bottle may return it in an hour, if the seal is not broke.

Sold at my house, and Mr. Wilkie's in St. Paul's Church-yard, and other Places in England and Ireland.

Gentlemen instructed in the Art of Assaying Gold and Silver, without any restrictions, at five guineas each Person, in a short time.

A few OBSERVATIONS on eſtabliſhing ſmall MEDICINAL CHESTS in Private Families.

Addreſſed to MASTERS and MISTRESSES of Families.

I HAVE frequently taken notice of Medicine Cheſts in the cabinet ſhops, ſome containing ſix bottles, ſome nine bottles, and twelve, others longer, with drawers to hold medicines, which are extremely convenient in any exigency, and would be more univerſally made uſe of, if a ſimple, ſafe plan could be adopted, and think it is a pity no perſon has ever given a hint how to furniſh thoſe ſmall ones. There is frequently advertiſed large cheſts, the plan of which I do not altogether approve of, becauſe when a perſon buys any one and takes it many miles in the country, and the medicines are all exhauſted, he is obliged to ſend up to the firſt proprietor, othewiſe he cannot have the ſame; therefore all medicines in the cheſts, ſhould bear the title of the London Diſpenſatory, as directed by the College of Phyſicians, unleſs there may be ſomething added more efficacious, and then the receipt ſhould be given, or ſay where it is taken from. I do not mean to enter largely on the Diſpenſatory as thoſe have done, only to endeavour at a ſcheme for ſmall ones, from 16s. and 30s. to about 3l. 3s. each firſt coſt, furniſhed with approved medicines, perſons ſuiting their own ſtations, to be ready when any ſudden illneſs ſhould ſeize any of the family at any time.

The neceſſity of ſuch a plan is too obvious, eſpecially when we conſider the many accidents human nature is ſubject to, which without immediate help we are either loſt, or kept in great pain, which would be in a great meaſure prevented, if

maſters

maſters or miſtreſſes of families would keep a ſmall cheſt by them, and particularly thoſe who reſide in a country-village, often many miles from a town where an apothecary is to be met with.

I have ſelected ſuch medicines as I think neceſſary, and choſe them chiefly which the College of Phyſicians have ordered the apothecary's to keep in their ſhops, that by aſking for the medicine by the name you will always have the right, if you can deal with a perſon of credit. I have chiefly confined myſelf to thoſe medicines that lay in a ſmall compaſs, whoſe virtues I have ſo happily experienced.

At my firſt writing of this I had no thoughts of offering my ſervice to the public to furniſh thoſe ſmall cheſts; but if any perſon is deſirous of my ſervice, I will very readily give them my advice, and explain more particular the recipes and nature of the medicines, and take care they ſhall be ſupplied with the beſt; and as I am the firſt who has endeavoured to make theſe ſmall cheſts univerſal, I hope at leaſt I may meet with candour, and any hints that ſhall improve the whole, will be gratefully received,

By the public's

moſt obliged humble ſervant,

F. SPILSBURY.

A TREA-

A

TREATISE

ON THE

SCURVY, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Elephantiaſis.

THE Leproſy of the Arabians, called Elephantiaſis, from the roughneſs, inequalities and tubercles in the ſkin, reſembling that of an elephant, we are ſo happy as not to know much more of than is handed down to us by antient writers. Lucretius ſuppoſed it began in Egypt, and no where elſe; but if the Leproſy of the Jews is the ſame as of the Negroes, (though I doubt it, contrary to the opinion of other authors) then we may affirm, that it is endemical to the ſouthern parts of Africa.

Tacitus ſays, that Occhoris, king of Egypt, conſulted the oracle of Ammon, for a remedy for the Leproſy, and was adviſed to expel the Jews out of his country, as a race of men hateful to the gods: a ſtroke of policy of ſome that owed no good-will to that people; though we find that Juſtin falls into the like error, affirming, that the only means the Egyptians had to ſtop the plague,

was to drive Moſes and his people out of the land: that it was infectious all authors agree, both ſacred and prophane. Herodotus tells us, that the Perſians, whom it viſited ſometimes, would not ſuffer a leprous perſon to come within their walls; and ſurely the accounts the ſcripture gives of theſe diſorders are truly melancholy. Pliny acquaints us, that it did not invade Italy till the time of Pompey the Great, and that it was brought from Egypt, and is peculiar to that kingdom; and ſpeaking of another diſeaſe, not much unlike the Leproſy, which was brought from Aſia into Italy, in the reign of Tiberius, ſays, they were obliged to ſend to Egypt, the mother (as he ſtiles them) of theſe filthy maladies, for phyſicians to cure it. Some have thought, and not without reaſon, that the Leproſy of the Arabians was the parent of the *lues venerea*. Aſtruc, who was of the contrary opinion, acknowledges it was propagated by venereal embraces, that it was endemic in Syria, as well as Egypt, and was the Leproſy of the Jews; it is certain, that ſince the pox has been curable, the Elephantiaſis ſeems to have diſappeared, and the Leproſy of the Greeks might have been much more frequent among us than it is now.

Pliny the elder, who lived in the reign of Veſpaſian and Titus, and who was a great writer of natural hiſtory, informs us, that the Elephantiaſis made its firſt appearance on the face, by a ſmall ſpeck on the noſe, or noſtril, and the whole body is covered over with ſpots of various colours, in proportion to the increaſe of the diſeaſe; the ſkin is thick in one place, and thin in another; hard and rough, with ſcabs in time; the ſkin turns black, and the diſeaſe eats away the fleſh of the bones. Celſus, who lived in the reign of Tiberius, a phyſician, obſerves, that the ſpots grow tumid and red,

and

and then turn black, and the ſkin is covered with ſcales; then the body falls away, the mouth, legs, and feet ſwell; the fingers and toes are hid with a ſwelling, even the bones themſelves do not eſcape: afterwards a fever ariſes, to which the patient falls an eaſy victim.

There is another diſeaſe in the iſland of Barbadoes, which Towne falſly calls the Elephantiaſis, on this ſuppoſition, that it was denominated from the patient, having a leg of a prodigious ſize, reſembling the leg of an elephant: others without examining minutely have been led into the ſame miſtake; for it generally happens after long illneſſes, acute fevers, obſtinate intermittents, or other tedious diſtempers; the viciated humours generally ſubſide into one leg, ſometimes into both, imitating an Anaſarca. As the leg becomes more tumefied, the veins are diſtended with a varicous ſwelling from the knee to the toe; then the ſkin begins to grow rugged and unequal, its vaſcular and glandular compages are enlarged, and a ſcaly ſubſtance, with a ſort of chops and fiſſures in the interſtices, appear on the ſurface: theſe ſeeming ſcales do not dry up or fall off, but are protruded forward and ſtretched in their dimenſions till the leg is enlarged to an enormous bulk: though this ſcaly coat appears to be harſh, callous and inſenſible, yet if touched ever ſo ſuperficially with a lancet the blood will freely ooze out, and if the epidermis be pared off, an infinite number of orifices of the blood veſſels will appear to the eye, when aſſiſted with a microſcope. The Negro, though in ſuch a ſtate, is otherwiſe hearty and well, and ſome have lived with this diſeaſe fifteen or thirty years. Amputation is no cure, for it will ſeize the other leg: white people, when reduced to hardſhips, ſometimes have it.

Dr. Heberden, in the iſland of Madeira, has ſent his brother, Dr. Heberden, here in London, a deſcription of the Elephantiaſis, as follows: Frequently the firſt ſymptom is a ſudden eruption of tubercles or bumps of different ſizes of a red colour, more or leſs intenſe (attended with great heat and itching) on the body, legs, arms, and face, ſometimes in the face and neck alone, at other times occupying the limbs only; the patient is feveriſh, the fever ceaſing, the tubercles remain indolent, and in ſome degree ſchirrous, of a livid or copper colour, and ſometimes of the natural colour of the ſkin, or at leaſt very little altered; and ſometimes, after ſome months, they ulcerate, diſcharging a fœtid ichorous humour in ſmall quantities, but never laudable pus. The features of the face ſwell and enlarge greatly, the part above the eye-brows ſeem inflated, the hair of the eye-brows falls off, as does the hair of the beard: but I have never ſeen any whoſe hair has not remained on his head. The *alæ naſi* are ſwelled and ſcabrous, the noſtrils patulous, and ſometimes affected with ulcers, which corroding the cartilage and *ſeptum naſi*, occaſion the noſe to fall; the lips are tumid, the voice hoarſe, which ſymptom I have obſerved when no ulcers have appeared in the throat, although ſometimes both the throat and gums are ulcerated, the ears, particularly the lobes are thickened, and occupied by tubercles; in the extremities the nails grow ſcabrous and rugoſe, appearing ſomething like a rough bark of a tree, and as the diſtemper advances, corrodes the parts gradually with a dry ſordid ſcale, or gangrenous ulcer; ſo that the fingers and toes rot and ſeparate joint after joint. In ſome patients the legs ſeem rather poſts than legs, being no longer of a natural ſhape, but ſwelled to an enormous ſize,

and

and indurated, not yielding to the preſſure of the fingers, and the ſuperficies is covered with very thin ſcales of a dull whitiſh colour, ſeemingly much finer and not ſo white, as thoſe obſerved in the *Leproa Græcorum*. The whole limb is overſpread with tubercles, interſperſed with deep fiſſures; ſometimes the limb is covered with a thick, moiſt, ſcabby cruſt, and not ſeldom the tubercles ulcerate; in others the legs are emaciated, and ſometimes ulcerated, at other times affected with tubercles without ulceration. The muſcular fleſh between the thumb and fore-finger is generally extenuated. The whole ſkin, particularly that of the face, has a remarkable ſhining appearance, as if it was varniſhed or finely poliſhed. The ſenſation is very obtuſe, or totally aboliſhed; ſo that pinching, or puncturing the part gives little or no uneaſineſs, and in ſome patients the motion of the fingers and toes are quite deſtroyed; the breath is very offenſive; the pulſe in general weak and ſlow. The diſeaſe often attacks the patient in a different manner from the above-deſcribed, beginning almoſt inſenſibly; a few indolent tubercles appearing on various parts of the body or limbs, generally on the legs or arms, ſometimes on the face, neck, or breaſt, and ſometimes in the lobes of the ears, increaſing by very ſlow degrees, without any diſorder previous, or concomitant in reſpect of pain or uneaſineſs.

Guido de Chauliac, has ſummed up a deſcription of this diſeaſe in a conciſe manner, yet copious: The Leproſy, ſays he, commonly begins in the face and forehead, in which filthy tubercles make their appearance, and by degrees ſpread all over the body. The eye-brows ſwell; the noſtrils grow wider outwardly, and ſtraiter inwardly; the lips are disfigured with an unſightly tumour; the voice

voice is hoarſe and ſnuffling; the ears are turned back; the forehead is protuberant; the face is of a purple colour; the veins under the tongue are varicous and black; the muſcles between the fore-finger and the thumb are eaten away; the hair falls off from the head and eye-brows; afterwards the ſkin of the whole body becomes black and full of ſpots, rough, and unequal, with cruſty ſcabs full of knobs and fiſſures of horrible aſpect, which makes it appear like the ſkin of an elephant. After this the fingers and toes begin to ſwell, and then the legs, which being covered with rugged inequalities ſeem like two ſacks for magnitude: beſides all this the patient is inſatiable with regard to venereal pleaſures: the blood is fœtid, ſpotted, and black, and will not coagulate.

Hoffman, (a phyſician to two kings of Pruſſia) a man of great judgment, thought that the ſeat of this diſeaſe, is in the ſkin, but chiefly in the fatty membrane, where the fumes of the impure and corrupt matter chiefly reſides; inſomuch that by corroding, pricking, and inflaming, the nervous fibrillæ of the ſkin various kind of puſtules are generated; nay he thought that the fat was not only the proper recepticle for the ſeeds of this diſeaſe, but of the meaſles, ſmall-pox, miliary puſtules, and the *lues venerea*, where they may lurk till ſome bad conſtitution of the air gives them ſufficient vigour to exert their pernicious qualities. All the antient phyſicians thought it had its riſe from errors in diet, and ſome are of opinion that hogs fleſh was forbidden to the Jews on that account. Other authors laid the blame on ſalt, vicid meats, and acid wines.

Many former writers affirmed, that this diſeaſe was hereditary and infectious; that it might be caught by the ſaliva of a leper, or if you drink after

after one, out of the ſame pot; by touching or lying in the bed, and by coition; but if we review what Dr. Heberden has wrote, we find it was not catching; his words are theſe: Notwithſtanding the juſt abhorrence which every one entertains of this loathſome diſeaſe, it certainly is not ſo contagious as is commonly imagined; for I have never heard of any one who has contracted the diſtemper by contact of a leper: and on the contrary, I not only am a daily witneſs of comunication between lepers and other people, without the leaſt ill conſequence, but know ſeveral inſtances where a leprous huſband married to a ſound wife, has cohabited with her for a long ſeries of years, and had ſeveral children by her, without her having contracted the leaſt ſymptom of the diſorder, although the children have inherited it, and *vice verſa*, between a leprous wife and ſound huſband. As to its being hereditary, our author confirms it, but not as we ſhould imagine it; the account is curious and worthy our obſervation. He ſays, I have known ſeveral children from the ſame parents, ſome of whom have the diſtemper, the others ſeemingly free from it: and know a family whoſe father lived and died a leper, and of two ſons and two daughters who ſurvived him, though at preſent each of them is advanced in years, the youngeſt daughter alone has ſhewed ſhe inherits the diſorder; and what I think is worthy of remark is, that although the eldeſt ſon at preſent is between ſixty and ſeventy years of age, he has never diſcovered in himſelf the leaſt ſymptom of it; yet his only daughter, now about eighteen years old, has been afflicted with it ſeveral years; thus ſuppreſſed, but not ſubdued (we ſee) the *fomes morbi* may lie dormant a whole generation, and awake with full vigour in the ſucceeding one. Doth not the

maſs

maſs of blood, when once tainted, always preſerve the ſeeds of the diſtemper blended therewith, and thereby acquire an aptitude to produce it, and only wait the concurrence of a proper agent to excite, and put it in action? it is the univerſal opinion in the iſland of Madeira, that when once a perſon is infected, his poſterity are never ſecure from it.

I have known people live ten, fifteen, and more years, afflicted with this diſtemper, and at laſt die of other diſorders; and do not remember to have ſeen more than one perſon, who could be ſaid to have died of the Leproſy: this was an old man, who, after having laboured many years under the diſorder, and having been bed-rid the laſt year or two of his life, at length died emaciated.

Antient authors have given us a deſcription of this diſeaſe, but in regard of the healing part, they are quite defective; when the diſeaſe was recent, they had hopes of curing it, but if it was of long duration, they abſolutely deſpaired, and pronounced it incurable. In regard to the medicines they have mentioned, they are trifling, and not worth a repetition: therefore, I ſhall cloſe an account of this dreadful diſeaſe with the caſe of one perſon, and the manner of cure related by Dr. Heberden of Madeira, to whom, and his brother, Dr. Heberden of London, we are greatly obliged.

I have in this iſland, experienced the uſe of the bark in four or five leprous patients with ſucceſs: one had a confirmed Elephantiaſis, the others were only incipient, having no other ſymptoms than florid and livid tubercles in the face, and on the limbs. The confirmed Elephantiaſis was attended with livid and ſchirrous tubercles which had overſpread the face and limbs, the whole body was emaciated; the eye-brows inflated; the hair of the eye-brows fallen off entirely; the bones of the

noſe

noſe depreſſed; the *alæ naſi* tumefied, as likewiſe the lobes of the ears, with a ſuffuſion on both eyes, which had almoſt deprived the patient of his ſight; there was a want of ſenſation in the extremities, and a loſs of motion in the fingers and toes. For the ſpace of more than ſeven years, I had in vain uſed every method I could think of to relieve my patient, either by forcing the peccant humour through the pores of the ſkin, by precipitating it through the kidneys by the help of crude antimony; eſſence of antimony; crude antimony, 2d part, æthiops mineral; Plummer's mercurial alterative, aſſiſted by ſaſſafras tea; mercurius dulcis in ſmall doſes; mercurial frictions, taking care they ſhall not affect the mouth; ſublimate, with a decoction of ſaſſafras; decoct. of ſarſaparillæ; neutral ſalts; tincture of cantharides; whey ſimple and medicated; baths of warm water; baths medicated; and each of theſe methods I purſued for ſeveral months ſucceſſively; and though I often flattered myſelf that I had gained advantage under each of them, yet a little time never failed to convince me of my miſtake.

The good effects obtained from the bark in mortifications, wounds, and particularly in ſtrumous diſorders, determined me to make trial of it in this caſe; accordingly on the 2d of March, 1758, I preſcribed the following electuary.

Take Peruvian bark finely powdered, one ounce and a half; of the bark of ſaſſafras root in powder, half an ounce; ſimple ſyrup ſufficient to make an electuary: take the quantity of a large nutmeg twice in a day. I ordered him to rub his arms and legs night and morning, with the following embrocation from Quincy. Take ſpirit of wine, eight ounces; oil of tartar *per deliquium*, one ounce; ſpirits of ſal ammoniac, two drams, mixt;

and preſcribed a perpetual bliſter between the ſhoulders. By the latter end of May, the tubercles were conſiderably ſoftened; by the 28th of June, they were diſſipated, and in their place the parts were covered with a ſcurfy efflorescence of a very florid red colour, reſembling the ſterpes, or common ring-worm: July 8, the eruptions had loſt their florid colour, turned brown, and peeled off, leaving the cutis ſound and clean.

The patient gradually recovered the ſenſation in his legs and arms, and the uſe of his toes and fingers; the hair has grown again on his eye-brows, and the only remainder of his diſtemper which I can perceive is, that the noſe continues ſomewhat flatter from the depreſſion of the bones: the ſuffuſion is quite cured, and the patient is, ευσαρκος και ευχροος. His diet during the whole cure was fleſh-meat at dinner, ſometimes fowl, but oftener (the patient being tired of fowls) freſh beef; his breakfaſt toaſt and butter, with two diſhes of coffee, mixed with an equal portion of milk; his ſupper frequently the ſame as his breakfaſt, and ſometimes a couple of new laid eggs; he was allowed to eat lettuce, and now and then freſh cucumbers. The patient is one and thirty years old; he is ſo fond of the medicine from which he has received ſuch benefit, that he never has neglected taking it every day conſtantly, from the time he firſt began it. I muſt obſerve that mercurials did no way exaſperate the diſorder, as is commonly believed, at leaſt I could never perceive that effect from them, although I was particularly careful in endeavouring to find out the truth of the common opinion. The diſorder by fluxion is what is the oftenеſt endeavoured to be remedied by timely application; that by congeſtion not being ſo conſpicuous, is generally either neglected, or endeavoured

ed to be concealed, until perhaps it is too late to be cured, at leaſt unleſs the patients would ſubmit to a longer courſe of medicine, and ſtricter regimen of diet, than I have ſeen them inclined to do. Several incipient diſorders by fluxion, I have known yield to an antiphlogiſtic method, as bleeding, ſal diurætic, in the ſaline draughts, and a ſolution of cream of tartar in water for their common drink (by this means endeavouring to precipitate part of the peccant matter, perhaps too groſs to paſs the pores by the kidneys) and when once the fever is overcome, the Peruvian bark, with the bark of ſaſſafras as mentioned in the foregoing place, is the medicine I rely on; the only topical medicine I preſcribe is the attenuating embrocation mentioned in the ſame account. By the ſame method I have known ſome confirmed caſes palliated, but excepting the patient, of whoſe caſe I ſend you the relation, I have never ſeen nor heard of a confirmed Elephantiaſis radically cured.

This perſon has remained hitherto quite free from the diſtemper: Indeed I have never met with another poſſeſſed with prudence and perſeverance enough to proſecute the cure as he ought: I cannot cloſe this ſubject without putting my reader in mind, what a bleſſedneſs it is, that theſe melancholy dreadful diſorders, are ſtrangers to this land, may they ever be ſo.

I have never ſeen one inſtance of it, nor many phyſicians whom I have converſed with: I ſhall now proceed to treat of a ſpecies of Leproſy, well known among us, commonly called *Lepra Græcorum*.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Leproſy of the Greeks.

IN treating of this diſeaſe, I ſhall firſt lay before you the obſervations of eminent phyſicians; then I ſhall give you my own, of which I have been a witneſs.

Willis, a great phyſician, obſerves, this diſtemper begins with red pimples, or puſtules, breaking out in various parts of the body; ſometimes they appear ſingle, ſometimes a great number ariſe together, eſpecially on the arms and legs; as the diſeaſe increaſes, freſh pimples appear, which joining the former make a ſort of cluſters, all which enlarge their borders, and ſpread in an orbicular form; the ſuperficies of theſe puſtules are rough, whitiſh, and ſcaly.

When they are ſcratched, the ſcales fall off, upon which a thin ichor oozes out, which ſoon dries and hardens into a ſcaly cruſt. Theſe cluſters of puſtules, are at firſt ſmall and few, that is three or four in the arm or leg only, and of the ſize of a ſilver penny; but if the diſeaſe is ſuffered to increaſe, they become more numerous, and the cluſters enlarge their circumference to the bigneſs of a crown piece, but not exactly round; afterwards it gradually increaſes in ſuch a manner, that the whole body is covered with a leprous ſcurf.

Dr. Willis in the firſt place recommends bleeding and purging; then preſcribes the following cathartic infuſion to be repeated ſix or ſeven days, viz.

Take roots of ſharp-pointed dock, of polypody of the oak, each half an ounce; ſenna, ten drams; epithymum, ſix drams; rhubarb, mechoacan, each half

half an ounce; yellow ſaunders, two drams; celtick ſpike, half a dram; ſalt of tartar, one dram and a half; put them in a glaſs with three pounds of white-wine, and a pound of elder-flower water, let them ſtand cloſe covered in a cold place for three days, then uſe it; purging forth daily a ſufficient quantity of the clear liquor; ſecondly, to ſweeten the blood, and cleanſe it from its ſalts, drink every morning two or three pints of whey by itſelf, or with fumitory, ſuccory, and the ſharp-pointed dock, infuſed in it; and let this drink be continued for thirty days, if it agrees with the ſtomach: and a doſe of the following electuary to be taken night and morning, viz. Take conſerve of the roots of ſharp-pointed dock, ſix ounces; crabs eyes, and coral prepared, each, two drams; ivory, one dram; powder of lignum, alloes, yellow ſaunders, each one dram and a half; ſalt prunella, two drams; vitriol of Mars, one dram and a half; ſyrup of the juice of wood ſorrel, ſufficient to make an electuary doſe, is two drams.

The iron mineral waters prevail much in this diſeaſe; and when other medicines have been given to no purpoſe, I have often cured a grievous ſcab, which has almoſt been leprous, with theſe waters; yet for the more efficacy, ſalt prunella, or vitriol ſalt of ſteel, or a little of the aforeſaid electuary may be given conveniently. In conſtitutions more phlegmatic, or abounding with ſerum, when drinking of whey, or the waters, are not ſo proper, it may be ſometimes convenient to give a decoction of the woods at medical hours, and moreover conſtantly to take them for their ordinary drink, as thus: The raſping of willow-wood, half a pound; ſarſaparilla root, eight ounces; white ſaunders wood, of the maſtick tree, each two ounces; ſhavings of ivory of hartſhorn, each

ſix

ſix drams; ſhavings of tin, and crude antimony, each four ounces, both tied in a rag; liquorice one ounce; infuſe, and boil in fountain water, ſixteen pints to half, then ſtrain for uſe.

Chalybeates are generally directed as uſeful in theſe caſes, though often without ſucceſs; for moſt preparations of ſteel, in which the ſulphureous particles prevail, inaſmuch as they ferment the blood, and put it into critical effervescences, do rather increaſe than diminiſh the impetigmous eruptions. Nevertheleſs the ſalt, ſyrup, tincture, and vitriolic infuſions, as they fix the blood, and ſomewhat check the raging ſalts, do well enough ſuit the intentions propoſed. But when none of theſe can avail, many, as the laſt remedy, commend ſalivation, as the ſtouteſt champion, and the only one that is able to cope with ſo ſtrong an adverſary: but the event does not always anſwer this mighty expectation; for I muſt own to have tried this remedy myſelf in four perſons, one of them three times repeated. Some were ſalivated by unction, about twenty days, others by pills, after which time all the ſcaly breakings forth, and cluſters of puſtles vaniſhed; nevertheleſs for perfecting the cure, a diet-drink of ſarſa, with frequent ſweatings under a cradle, and due purging betwixt whiles was continued for a month; yet this courſe being ended, when no footſteps of the running ſcab ſeemed to be left behind; within the ſecond month a new ſtock of the ſame diſeaſe beginning to ſpring forth, grew up in a ſhort time to its wonted maturity. Moreover, when one of theſe perſons would repeat this medicine, and another, after two returns of the diſeaſe, would try it a third time, both of them at length deſpaired of cure, after they had underwent ſo much miſery; whence it is evident, that the venereal diſeaſe, tho' it be extremely malignant, and cauſe foul and virulent

rulent ulcers, eating the very bones themſelves, may more eaſily and certainly be cured than this diſtemper; therefore not undeſervedly did the moſt famous phyſicians of old reckon this diſeaſe, when confirmed, to be very difficult, if at all curable.

An event no better attends it, when coming upon an inveterate Scurvy; perhaps, indeed, the intentions of cure may be more certainly gathered, when this matter is the baſis or root, as I may ſay of the former, viz. taking the primary therapeutic indications from thence, and to inſiſt chiefly upon antiſcorbutic medicines; but even of this ſort, thoſe that are ſharp and hot, as ſcurvy-graſs, water-creſſes, horſe-radiſh, pepper-wort, and other things that incite the blood too much, as they diſſolve the craſis of it more, and force the coagulating tartar to the ſkin in a greater quantity, are always found to do more harm than good.

Baths, or bathing in hot water, which evacuate by abundance of ſweat the humours of the whole body, and cleanſe the pores of the ſkin, tho' they ſeem very proper for this diſorder, yet they are ſo far from relieving, that the breakings out are very often increaſed and exaſperated thereby: that, to his knowledge, many have made the experiment, and have returned quite leprous: wherefore, whenever this diſeaſe is a ſupervenient ſymptom of the Scurvy, let all ſharp and elaſtic things be avoided, and only the more temperate be given, endued with a nitrous vitriolic, or volatile ſalt. The nitrous is predominant in the cryſtal mineral, ſome juices of herbs, decoctions, and in ſome of the purging waters. Cucumbers being endowed with a nitrous virtue, are found by experience to be good againſt the Leproſy; therefore, in the room of other ſallad, let them be eaten plentifully. Moreover, let three or four of them be cut in

pieces

pieces and infuſed in 3 or 4 pints of ſpring water, for a night, cloſe covered. To the clear liquor poured off, add, aq. ſal prunella, two or three drams; the doſe half a pint each day. For the ſame purpoſe alſo decoctions of the leaves and fruit, made in ſpring water, much conduce. Some cathartic mineral waters, eſpecially thoſe of North-hall, if you make analyſis of them by evaporation, do manifeſtly ſhew the nitrous ſalt, wherewith they are impregnated: and I have often found that the conſtant drinking of about four pints a day, for a pretty while together, has done ſervice in a milder ſpecies. But ſuch as are endowed with a vitriolic, as the ſpaw, do far exceed the nitrous, or indeed moſt other medicines in this caſe. To ſuch as have not opportunity of taking them at the fountain head, I give common water ſaturated with our ſteel, and exactly reſembling the ſpaw waters, with good ſucceſs; becauſe of the mineral ſalts, or at leaſt ſome mercurial particles in them.

Tin and antimony have their praiſes alſo given them by ſome, who preſcribe them together with other medicines. The raſpings of tin and the powder of antimony may be infuſed in beer for ordinary drink, or they may be put in a decoction of ſarſa, and ſome of the other woods, for this purpoſe. Dr. Willis next recommends the uſe of the viper for the cure of the running ſcab and leproſy; and the reaſon is, the help it affords ought to be aſcribed to the volatile ſalt, with a great plenty of which this animal is endowed; for the particles of this deſtroy the fixt and acid ſalts predominating in the blood of the diſeaſed, and diſſolve their combinations; nevertheleſs the ſalt ſpirit and oil of vipers chymically extracted by reaſon of their empyreumatic and mighty particles which they draw from the fire, are not proper in

this

his diſeaſe; ſo neither the ſpirit or volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, ſoot, or blood, and other ſuch like aromaticks, becauſe, by exagitating the blood and humours above meaſure, they cauſe their craſis to be more diſſolved, and their corruptions to be driven more plentifully to the ſkin; therefore the more ſimple preparations of vipers, as broths of their fleſh boiled in water, drinks impregnated with infuſions of the ſame, and powders dried, are preſcribed with more ſucceſs againſt this diſeaſe; and likewiſe oviparous ſnakes boiled, and eaten for ordinary food, give often great relief.

I cannot help making a remark here, and expreſs my ſurpriſe, that Dr. Willis ſhould ſo ſtrenuouſly recommend vipers for the cure of this diſorder, and never make any trial of the experiment in a caſe or two which he has left on record, and where no expence was ſpared, which I ſhall preſently relate. Beyond all doubt he had read Galen's two great cures of the Leproſy, each by a ſingle viper, and another caſe mentioned by Poterius, who ſaith, they muſt be uſed a conſiderable time before any benefit will accrue to the diſeaſed; yet this Poterius, whilſt he is decrying their virtues, and diſputing the authority of Galen, gives a remarkable example of a cure wrought by them upon a reverend father of the order of Dominicans of Lombardy, who was over-run with a foul leprous ſcab on his body, five or ſix years ſtanding; after having taken a great number of medicines from different hands to no effect, he was cured by conſuming one hundred and fifty vipers in one ſummer: he uſed to eat them boiled, and drink the broth, upon which his old ſkin caſting off, a new one ſucceeded, and he who a little before appeared an old man, was now grown young again, and ſtronger than before.

Many phyſicians have preſcribed them, and I have done it too, but never had the leaſt encouragement to continue them; ſo that I think they are moſt juſtly laid aſide by the faculty. When a viper is ſkinned, it is a mere ſkeleton; and as to the ſalt it would be a hard matter to find it genuine; not that there is any thing to be depended on it.

Quincy has given a receipt compoſed of æthiops mineral, one ounce; gum-guaiac. two drams; and viper's fleſh, half an ounce, powdered, made into an electuary, and ſays it is infallible for the itch, leproſy, &c. A very neceſſary caution it is in this malady, to enquire whether or no it may not take its riſe from ſome latent venereal taint impreſſed upon the blood. If ſo, as in the caſe of the ſcurvy, anti-ſcorbutic remedies have the chief place; ſo here anti-venereals ſuch as mercury, are principally required; by this method I have ſoon, and eaſily cured many perſons accounted to have the leproſy (who had been long under cure, and miſerably tormented with remedies for the ſcurvy) by making uſe of mercurial medicines, as in a venereal caſe.

The ſecond curatory indication reſpects external application, or topical remedies, to remove the ſcurfy eruptions; among which baths and liniments are chief, which yet, unleſs the efficient cauſe, i. e. the tartarous diſpoſition of the blood, be firſt purged out, do ſeldom or never any good of themſelves: among theſe both baths and liniments made of tar are by far the beſt, only they ſmell ſtrong. The liniments whoſe uſe are ſafe and proper, are of three degrees, viz. gentle, moderate, and more ſtrong: the firſt conſiſts of oil, tartar, per deliquium, oil of bitter almonds; the ſecond tar and ointment of roſes. But the moſt effectual

are

are mercurial ones, viz. Take white precipitate of mercury, three drams; ointment of roſes, three ounces; mix for uſe.

CASE I. from WILLIS.

A virgin of a noble family, whoſe temperament was hot, as having originally a ſharp and ſalt blood, after having lived a very long time, almoſt from her cradle, ſomewhat toucht with a running ſcab; about the time of her coming to ripeneſs of years, began to be troubled with it in a more grievous manner: for cluſters of ſcaly puſhes did not only every where over-run her arms and thighs, and other parts of the body out of ſight, but likewiſe made her hands and face ſo loathſome that ſhe was aſhamed to go abroad, and converſe with others of her quality. An infinite number of the before-mentioned remedies were given without ſucceſs. By the uſe of hot baths ſhe ſeemed to grow better at firſt, but in the end ſhe became worſe after them. The waters of Aſtrope wells, which have perfectly cured ſome perſons of a running ſcab, did her little or no good: deſpairing of ordinary methods, I propoſed ſalivation, as being a more powerful remedy. The patient and parents readily agreed, and her body was prepared by purging and bleeding. I ſalivated her by giving of pills, and a mercurial ointment, which went on well and freely; for a month before this courſe was ended all the breakings forth were vaniſhed; to perfect the cure, and extirpate the mercury, ſhe ſpent another month in purging, ſweating under a cradle, and in a diet-drink of a decoction of ſarſa and china, &c. at which time ſhe ſeemed perfectly cured, to the great joy of all parties, and continued ſo for forty days; but from that time, although ſhe obſerved an exact form of diet, the ſame diſeaſe

began to ſpring forth afreſh, and increaſed by degrees to as bad a ſtate as before. I being in ſome confuſion at this event, perſuaded her to hope an alteration for the better after the flowing of her menſes, which having not yet happened was expected in a ſhort time. After long expectation, that excretion at length happening, and thenceforward continuing its conſtant courſe, brought no relief to that diſeaſe, but rather made it worſe; wherefore ſhe had recourſe again to phyſic, and tried remedies almoſt of all kinds: which proving all to no effect, her friends earneſtly deſired that ſhe ſhould enter again the courſe of ſalivation, hoping that method which cured her at firſt for a ſhort time, being uſed again, would cure her at leaſt for a longer, or happily reſtore her to perfect health. According to their deſire, the ſame courſe of ſalivation and ſweating was repeated for two months ſpace, and thereby the ſcaly eruptions being every where vaniſhed, the noble virgin ſeemed again to have recovered her health; but within ſix weeks after the courſe was finiſhed, the puſhes and their cluſters appeared again, and daily increaſing in number and bulk, at length rendered the body all over in a more loathſome condition than before.

CASE II. from WILLIS.

I knew a man of a robuſt, and athletick habit of body, who, after he had been troubled with a running ſcab many years, the diſeaſe at length growing worſe, and being riſen to an over-grown ſtate, had his whole body covered over with a white, and, as it were, a leprous ſcurf; ſo that every night the ſcales falling off in great plenty within the bed like bran, might be gathered up in heaps. This perſon firſt tried ordinary methods almoſt of all kinds

kinds without any benefit, and then underwent a gentle ſalivation of mercury, but found himſelf nothing better. Afterwards that method being repeated, after a long and high flux, he ſeemed reſtored to his health; but within three months the ſame diſeaſe ſpringing forth afreſh, roſe in a ſhort time to its ancient enormous ſtate; nay, and having undergone this irkſome kind of cure a third time, that diſeaſe which ſeemed for a while to be driven away, returned again, and thenceforward in deſpite of this and any other method whatſoever, exerciſed its tyranny during the life of the patient. So far Willis, who had laid excellent rules down and given preſcriptions with great judgment: but I do not find he met with any great ſucceſs: he was a phyſician of the firſt rank, and lived about a century ago.

Wiſeman, in his book of Chirurgery, Chap. 25, Vol. I. ſays, that the *Lepra* and *Elephantiaſis* has ſo many acceptations in writers that it is fit to diſtinguiſh them in the firſt place. I ſhall therefore underſtand by Leproſy, the higheſt degree of the itch, where the ſcabs grow dry and break out in the form of white ſcales, ſticking hard to one another, not eaſily pulled off, but if they are, they leave the place red, and ſoon return again. The Leproſy of the Arabians, was quite another diſeaſe, which by the Greeks is called an Elephantiaſis, and is nothing elſe but an univerſal cancer of the whole body, black, and indeed a moſt miſerable diſeaſe, but I think ſcarce known in England. The diſeaſe I purpoſe to give you an inſtance of is the Leproſy of the Greeks, ſuppoſed to be by Celſus, his impetigo, and by others pſora; the white ſcurf proceeding from a vicious ſalt in the blood, that doth diminiſh the ſerum of it, which when the ſkin ſhould ſeparate by a juſt tranſpiration, inſtead

ſtead thereof it converts it into a dry, ſalt, itching, white ſcab, very troubleſome to the patient, and difficult of cure. The immediate cauſe of this diſeaſe is, as I have ſaid, a vicious ſalt in the ſerum; other authors will have it to be generated in a mixture of atrabilis, to be of a more groſs matter, and to ariſe from evil diet, a dry intemperies of the ſkin, a ſuppreſſion of the hœmorroids, or menſes; alſo from a quartan fever, and to proceed by the way of infection, as ſcabs do, it being an exceſs thereof; if ſalt humours abound, it is difficult of cure. The cure of this diſeaſe conſiſts in the proſecution of the ſame method with that of the ſcab; only this, as it exceeds that, requires to be treated more ſtrictly, and with medicaments more powerful: I ſhall not trouble you with particularizing them, but refer you to the following obſervations.

OBSERVATION I.

A young woman about twenty years of age, had been long afflicted with a ſpecies of Leproſy upon her left brow; many endeavours had been uſed by preſcriptions, internal and external, viz. frequent bleedings, application of leeches; the diſeaſe increaſing, I was conſulted, and adviſed her to purge once in four days, with mercurius dulcis and diagrydium: and the intermitting days to take bezoar mineral; and to drink for her ordinary drink a decoction of ſaſſafras and maſtick, with ſome of the alterative plants preſcribed in the method of cure: the part affected, we fomented daily with a fomentation, propoſed at firſt, and after the ſcabs and ſcurf were removed, it was anointed with ſome ointment of vigos. I began this cure in winter, ſoon after Chriſtmas, and cured her before the

the ſpring; yet adviſed the continuance of the internals, purging her weekly, and when the weather ſhould grow ſeaſonable, bathing in freſh water, temperately warm: I ſaw her half a year after perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION II.

A maid about thirty years of age, having been a long time diſeaſed with an impetigo, or ſpecies of the Leproſy of the Greeks, in her arms, legs, and thighs, came commended to my care; it began with a ſerpigo, making many round ſpots, ſuch as are generally called ring worms, with extream itching, which by frequent ſcratching, heated and mattered, and afterwards ſcabbed, and in progreſs over-ſpread her limbs with a white dry ſcurf, under which the ſerpiginous circles lay covered. She had paſſed through the milder remedies without ſucceſs frequently, upon which account I deſigned mercurials, and beginning with bleeding, afterwards purged her with a decoction of dodder of thyme. After the ſecond doſe, I gave her a doſe of calomel over night, and purged it off in the morning with the ſaid apozeme; during which, I cauſed her limbs to be bathed and rubbed often with the decoction to that purpoſe, that the ſcurf might be moiſtened and brought off; then it was anointed with an ointment made of different ingredients. After I had thus evacuated the plethora, and diſpoſed her body for mercurials more operative, I gave her each morning and evening a few grains of diaphretic mercury in a bolus, with a conſerve of wood ſorrel and mithridate, diſpoſing her thereby to a breathing ſweat, and cauſed her limbs to be daily anointed with ointment of elecampane with mercury. Theſe medicines proving unſucceſsful,

and

and her mouth not growing ſore, I cauſed her limbs to be anointed with Sir Alex. Fraſer, his unction, preſcribed in the *lues venerea*, and vomited her with turbith mineral once in four or five days; by this courſe ſhe emaciated, and her ſkin became clean of the impetigo, but ſhe did not ſalivate: I concluded her courſe of phyſic with bathing and ſweating with diaphoreticks, purging her between whiles for the ſpace of a fortnight, and diſmiſſed her with advice to drink a decoction of dock root and fumitory tops; about two months after ſhe ſhewed herſelf to me cured, and well complexioned.

OBSERVATION III.

A maid about fourteen years of age, of a ſallow complexion, and lean dry body, having been diſeaſed from her infancy, with a white dry ſcab from the crown of her head to her feet; her ſkin of a mooriſh tanned colour; after taking divers remedies without ſucceſs, was at laſt put into my hands for cure.

I purged her with a draught of dodder of thyme, and the day after let her blood, about eight ounces or more; ſhe bare it well, and the blood was of a good colour and conſiſtence; the day after I purged her with ſome of the ſame decoction, with the addition of the ſyrup of the purging apple, and cauſed her to drink for her ordinary drink a medicated ale, and which ſerved to make poſſet: thoſe days ſhe purged, then I prepared a bath, wherein had been boiled the leaves and roots of marſhmallows, dock root, elecampane, bryong leaves, and ſcalious, marjoram, fumitory, ſope wort, bay berries, and juniper; ſeeds of ſtaves acre, muſtard ſeed, allum ſulphor, Hungarian vitrol, and a bag of wheat bran

bran to ſit upon. I preſcribed her likewiſe the mixture above-mentioned made into a ball, with common ſoap for her to rub herſelf with while ſhe was in the bath; ſhe had alſo a pearl julap ready to take upon occaſion. After ſhe had thus bathed according to her ſtrength, half or three quarters of an hour, ſhe was lapt in a warm ſheet, put into bed, and took a morſel of a cordial bolus, made of Venice treacle, conſerve of borrage, wood ſorrel, bezoar, crabs eyes, troches of viper made up with ſyrup of citron peel, upon which ſhe ſweat an hour or more; then dried, and anointed with one of the ointments, a waiſtcoat was put on, and ſhe aroſe and was dreſſed: her diet was good nouriſhment and eaſy digeſtion; ſuch has been already propoſed, as mutton, veal, pullets, &c. I continued this method of bathing ſome while, and purged her with calomel every third day at night, and a draught of the decoction of dodder of thyme. Her head was full of white dry ſcabs, for which reaſon her hair was clipt cloſe off, and her head bathed with a ley wherein had been boiled ſome of the ſame materials which were ordered for the bath, and then anointed with burnt butter, with ſoot and ſalt each equal parts: in the time of bathing I cauſed her head to be rubbed with common ſoap, and bathed to looſen the ſcurf and dry ſcales. Sometimes during her bathing, I rubbed ſome of the largeſt ſcales, and ſuch as ſtuck firmeſt with a cauſtic ſtone, which did not only haſten their fall off, but ſcoured the ſkin notably well. Where the bigger ſcabs ſeparated, there remained for the moſt part an ugly diſcolouring of the place, and little excreſcences I rubbed off with the cauſtic ſtone; and where there was occaſion I dreſſed the parts with ointment of tutiæ or lytharidge; yet notwithſtanding, the diſeaſe roſe in one part as it dried in

others; upon which conſideration I vomited her with a few grains of turbeth mineral, and repeating it twice or thrice, intermitting a day or two between: her chaps ſwelled; upon which I forbore the uſe of the bath, and kept her warm, then ſalivated her ſeventeen or eighteen days, in which time her ſcurf fell off quite, and her ſkin became clean. I then purged her with a bitter potion of Sir Alex. and ordered her a drink of the decoction of ſarſaparilla and China root, with ſome of the ſtepatick plants; I ſweat her for ſome days, purging her once in three or four days; then bathed her in warm water, waſhing her body with balls of wheat bran and ſoap, for ſome few days: thus we concluded the courſe, ſhe being to all appearance perfectly well, and her complexion freſh. She ſhould then have returned into the country, but that I deſired ſhe might ſtay the ſpring of the year for a farther trial of her cure, it being then February; ſhe did ſtay, and in April the diſeaſe began to appear in her right arm, and riſe ſcattering about her body, which increaſing, I let her blood again, purged her with whey and manna, and bathed her in warm water, wherein I put a ſolution of ſublimate, deſigning that way to flux her; but it not riſing to my mind, I anointed her legs and arms with Sir Alex. his Neapolitan ointment, by which I ſalivated her near thirty days, in which time the ſcabs fell off again. As the ſalivation declined, I put her into a decoction of ſarſaparilla, to drink daily as formerly, ſweat her, and purged her; and now having finiſhed the courſe with bathing, as I had done before, delivered her once more cured. Her friends ſeeing her thus recovered, put her to ſchool to give her that breeding which her diſeaſed body had hindered her ſo long from. She is married ſince that, and as I have been lately informed,

continues

continues well, yet not quite ſo free from that diſeaſe, but that ſhe ſometimes has little marks of it.

I now proceed to another author, viz. Hoffman: the method of cure he recommends is, to endeavour by bleeding and abſtinence, by purges gentle and ſtrong to drive out of the body, the corrupt, glutinous, and acrid humours, and by a good regimen promote the generation of wholeſome juices; and likewiſe by external deterſive, conſolidating and drying remedies to free the parts from pains, tumours, itching and ulcers. The purges he recommended were extracts of black hellebore, reſin of jallap, elaterium mixed with calomel, or æthiops mineral, and gum ammoniac: among thoſe things which ſtimulate the ſolid parts to an excretory motion, and melt down more powerfully the tenacious humours are the wood and bark of guiacum wood. The moſt conſiderable beſides theſe, are the tartarized and acrid tincture of antimony, ſulphur of antimony cinnabar; and if a venereal taint is ſuſpected, a decoction of crude antimony, which medicines in a convenient doſe in the morning, with purifying decoctions drank in bed, afford very great relief; but if theſe fail, recourſe muſt be had to mercury, which ſome, after extinction, mix with flowers of ſulphur and camphire, and ru it on the joints to promote a ſalivation: others more properly give mercurius dulcis, with double the quantity of crabs eyes, and calx of antimony, riſing gradually from three or four grains to a ſcruple (twenty grains) in order to ſalivate with the uſual precaution: the cure may alſo be performed with alterative and diaphoretic preparations of mercury, ſuch as mercurius ſolaris and jovialis, of which a few grains may be given every morning in conſerve of roſes for ſome weeks, drinking in bed, after it, a pint of decoction ſuitable to

the diſeaſe; which ever method was taken of theſe to cure, required a temperate air, a ſpare thin diet, and care not to catch cold.

Turner, an eminent ſurgeon, deſcribes the leproſy as breaking out firſt in the elbows and knees, and ſoon ſpreads itſelf till it ſhews all over the body. He gives us an account of a cure he performed on a maiden gentlewoman, who was many years afflicted with a milder ſpecies of this diſeaſe; but who notwithſtanding was incommoded with ſeveral of the branny ſcales or white eruptions upon her brows, neck, and joints, as well knees as elbows, giving her great diſturbance at ſome times by their itching, and uneaſineſs of mind from the blemiſh, more particularly to the face. Turner tried other things firſt, but they not agreeing with her conſtitution, he deſiſted: likewiſe the viper at firſt was given in a bolus, afterwards they were dreſt and eat as eels. Having thus regaled on forty vipers to little advantage, ſhe returned to him again; on which he preſcribed the following medicines, viz. Take conſerve of the flowers of mallow, one ounce; æthiops mineral, half an ounce; crude antimony finely powdered, ſix drams; pectoral ſyrup ſufficient to make an electuary: take the quantity of a large nutmeg morning and evening, drinking a gill of the following decoction, viz. Take of the root of ſharp-pointed dock dried, one ounce; ſarſaparilla, ſhavings of knotty china root cut, each half an ounce, boil in ſimple lime-water; for two pounds towards the end of boiling, add leaves of fumitory, ſcabious, of each half a handful; let it be ſtrained through a ſieve, and cleanſed from the ſediments, and add pectoral ſyrup, one ounce and a half, mix, to be taken likewiſe by itſelf at four in the afternoon: for outward application, take white ointment two drams: white mercury

cury precipitate, one ſcruple, mix, make a liniment, make uſe of it going to bed; this may be ſcented with oil of lemon, a few drops; then take turpeth mineral unwaſhed, two drams; lime water, four ounces; let it ſtand together, and, now and then ſhaking the phial, dip the feather of a pen in this mixture, and wet the ſcabs only two or three times a day. Once a week the humours may be carried downward with the following gentle purge: Take rhubarb, one dram: tamarinds, two drams; coriander ſeeds prepared, one dram; infuſe them in ſimple alexiſcrial water, three ounces; ſtrain thro' a cloth or ſieve, and diſſolve in beſt manna, one ounce, mix, make a potion; when the ſcabs are fallen off, uſe the following liniment to take off the marks, viz. Take ſimple ointment, two drams; ſulphur precipitate, half a dram; flowers of biſmuth, one ſcruple; make a liniment, with which let the parts be anointed.

Turner has left this doubt; whether the before mentioned cure was firſt laid in the animal, viz. the viper's fleſh ſubduing the ſtrength of the diſeaſe, or in the mineral preparations finiſhing the ſame? I ſhall leave others to paſs judgment, mine being for the latter, aſſiſted by the vegetable, I mean the decoction drank therewith.

CASE I. from TURNER.

A young man who was attended with a leprous ſcurf from his infancy, his whole ſkin (excepting his hands and face) repreſenting exactly the ſcales of ſome ſort of fiſh; their ſtrata larger than the common ſpangle, and where they lay out of the way of rubbing, placed in exact ranges like the ſlate or tiling on the tops of houſes. I ſhall not give the preſcriptions in full, becauſe theſe were loſt caſes, though the medicines are very powerful ones.

ones. So bad was this young man's caſe that Turner deſpaired of ſucceſs, and was at a loſs how to begin, but being overcome with importunity, he ordered bleeding, purging, a mercurial powder twice a week, every night a bolus, a ſmall medicated ale for his conſtant drink; one morning in a week was ſet apart for ſweating: he thus ſpent a month and made ſome progreſs towards clearing his ſkin, then gave him pills night and morning, then went to a river in the evening, for an hour or two (being ſummer) where with his fleſh-bruſh and lather, and ſoap made ſuitable to the occaſion, he thoroughly ſcoured his hide, and came home much pleaſed with his expected cure. After ſome time his ſkin appeared much amended, and he who every morning could gather lately near a handful of branny ſcales, now very rarely found one in his bed: however, fearing the ſnake, he kept ſtrictly to his alterative bolus, and mercurial purges. His diet-drink, of which he was tired, was changed for medicated whey, which he drank plentifully till he thought he was quite well. About a month or ſix weeks after he had left off his medicine, this inveterate malady began afreſh to bud, to his great grief; he was then ſalivated thirty days, came out perfectly clean of his diſtemper, and remained ſo for ſeveral months: before the ſpring was advanced he took all neceſſary precaution by bleeding and purging, and a regular diſcipline, yet did the ſcurfy ſcab repullulate in ſeveral places, though not arriving to the degree it was at formerly. He ventured upon marriage, and has children without any appearance of the father's diſtemper.

CASE II. from TURNER.

A young gentlewoman, of a comely and ſlender make, nineteen years of age, had ſome ſcattering eruptions

eruptions on her face, which were a leſſer ſpecies of the *Lepra Græcorum*; ſhe had one on her brow, the moſt conſpicuous, covered with a white ſcab, which ſhe picked off one morning, and found a new one by the next: ſhe had two or three ſmaller upon other parts of her face, and ſome upon her neck: her knees and elbows had large white ſhining ſcabs, the reſt of her body was free. This young lady had been lately under a ſix months courſe of medicine by a bold practitioner: ſhe had bathed, anointed, and ſtrictly dieted to no purpoſe: after ſome conſultation it was agreed to ſalivate her, and a very careful nurſe was employed to look after her; but after many endeavours I could not raiſe a plentiful ſalivation. She was then carefully ſweated, and purged again at proper diſtances; I then kept her ſtrictly to the ſarſaparilla decoction, giving her therewith each morning ten grains of vitriolic tartar, with one ſcruple of ſalt of tartar, &c. Before ſhe went to Bath, notwithſtanding all we had done, the impetigo aroſe afreſh upon her brow, on which account I directed the following liniment, viz. Take ointment of the flowers of oranges, one ounce; white precipitate of mercury, a dram and a half; camphire, half a dram; white vitriol burnt, one ſcruple; mix. With this ſhe anointed going to reſt, and the next morning waſhed the parts with a ley as ſtrong as ſhe could bear, which kept the puſtules under, ſo that ſhe was not much incommoded.

The warm weather approaching, ſhe changed her diet-drink for whey, wherein were infuſed the roots of ſharp pointed dock and fumitory, and took an electuary preſcribed. She then went to Bath: the firſt month gave hopes; but to conclude, after ſtaying there and making uſe of many things from others, the diſtemper ſtill kept budding and manifeſting

its

its perverſe nature, though not to the ſame height as formerly. Turner ſays, he could mention a third perſon who was twice ſalivated, once by calomel and then by unction with no better ſucceſs.

A CASE from Sir THEODORE MAYERN.

A young lady, fourteen years of age, much infected with a ſcaly diſeaſe on her ſkin, for which ſhe was purged, well ſweated, bathed, electuaries given, diet-drinks to be continued the whole year; her diet was regulated: it was ordered to be cooling and moiſtening, ſhunning every thing ſharp, ſalt, peppered, or otherways ſpiced, or ſweetened with much ſugar or honey, and all ſtrong drinks prohibited. What the iſſue of this caſe was, is left undetermined, only we find that great hopes were placed in her growing better when ſhe came to enjoy the uſual benefit of her menſtrual purgation.

Ruſſel made uſe of the following method to cure a man of the Leproſy: he had a dry ſcaly Leproſy on his arms, and his whole body was beſet with innumerable yellow branny leprous ſpots, which all but one in the arm were cured in two months. Take œthiops mineral, one ounce and a half; the beſt antimony levigated, half an ounce; ſcuttle-fiſh bone, three drams; millepedes prepared, two drams; conſerve of rue, ten drams; ſyrup of violets ſufficient to make an electuary, of which take the quantity of a nutmeg twice in a day, drinking one pound of ſea-water the firſt thing in the morning daily. A girl of thirteen had white branny ſpots all over her body, and was cured within two months by the following things, viz. Take calomel, ſix grains; camphor, one grain; conſerve of rue, ſufficient to make a bolus; to be taken every ſixth night, drinking the following purging draught

the

the next morning: Take decoction of ſenna, two ounces; manna, three drams; glauber ſalts, two drams; peony water compound, two drams; ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, two drams, mix, make a draught; then take the fleſh of vipers, one ſcruple; camphor, one grain; conſerve of red roſes ſufficient to make a bolus, to be taken every night going to bed; drinking half a pound of ſea water the morning following, when you do not take the calomel bolus.

I ſhall give you two or three more receipts from two authors who cured the leproſy. Firſt then, Joannes Wierus, ſet down the following method he took in curing a foul ſcab or *lepra* in a common perſon, ſadly afflicted. Having bled him, he kept him to the following drink, to be taken daily, viz. Take root of polypody, one ounce, and half an ounce of ſharp pointed dock; wild ſuccory, with the roots and tops of hops, each a handful; ſcabious, ſpeedwell, fumitory, each two handfuls; the flowers of borage and bugloſs each half a handful; liquorice ſhaved in bits, half an ounce; raiſins ſtoned, one ounce; boil in fountain water, four pints to two; at the end of the decoction let there be mixt ſenna purified, two ounces; dodder of thyme, one ounce; let them infuſe one night, and when you have preſſed the clear off, add ſyrup of the juice of fumitory, four ounces; make for your drink. After this has been continued ſome time, he directs the following bath to be made uſe of frequently, viz. Take ſcabious, ſpeedwell, fumitory, ſoured ſharp pointed dock, wheat bran, each four handfuls; put them in a pot of boiling water for the bath. After this, he was anointed with the following, viz. Take the juice of ſcabious, ſpeedwell, fumitory, ſharp pointed dock, each two drams; round birthwort, prepared, Roman vitriol,

each two drams and a half; nitre, one dram; litharge of ſilver, two drams; allum, two ſcruples; ſulphur, half an inch; oil of bays and hogs lard, each two ounces: the oil and fat boil with the juices, to a proper conſiſtence, then mix the reſt of the ingredients, and make a liniment. To the arms and thighs were applied cupping glaſſes, with ſcarification, and he was alſo forbid ſmoke-dried, and ſalted meats, wines, cheeſe, ſhell-fiſh, new beer, all ſoured milk, and pickles of all ſorts.

Gregory Horſtius ſays, that he cured a noble virgin, over-run with a dry ſcab and itching of the whole body, caſting off much ſcurf and ſcaly dequammations, accompanied with horrid clefts or rhagades, inſomuch that it was under deliberation whether ſhe ſhould not be ſeparated as a true leper, with the following liniment, viz. Take the roots of ſharp pointed dock, two ounces; elecampane, one ounce; boil in a ſufficient quantity of vinegar, and after you have bruiſed the roots, ſqueeze out the juice; add oil of roſes and violets, each half an ounce; litharge, one dram; ſulphur, half a dram; freſh butter, one ounce; turpentine, half an ounce; with a little wax make a liniment. He likewiſe cured a young country lad, of eighteen years of age, who had been a long time tormented with a moiſt and foul ſcab, viz. Take the roots of bryony, ſharp pointed dock, each four ounces; the herbs ſcabious, fumitory, leſſer centaury, each four handfuls; the bark and root of black alder, two ounces; chamomile flowers, three handfuls; flower of ſulphur, ſalt, each half a pound; cut and prepare theſe ingredients for the bath according to art. There are many ingredients that are preſcribed in ancient authors, that the preſent college of phyſicians have thought proper to exclude the diſpenſatory.

I think

I think of all cures that I have read, the following is moſt remarkable, from an author named Heers, who tells us of a red haired cholerick young man coming to him with his ſkin torn into deep clefts all over his body, inſomuch that he had never ſeen the like in his life-time of a leprous perſon. He had taken ſeven courſes of a decoction of guiacum, forty days at a courſe, upon which he fell into a confirmed leproſy; being burnt as it were with his hot potions: I preſcribed him (ſays he) of chryſtal Mountain, pp. half a dram, every morning with the juice of herbs or fruits, drinking whey with ſal prunel diſſolved therein. I then laid him on a bed of ſtraw, deep under a mill, that he might receive upon his body the dropping of the cold water, heated neither by motion nor the ſun, and when he had done this before ſupper for an hour and a half, ſeveral days, he grew ſound and well. Sculletus, who thought bad diet occaſioned the leproſy, has left us a memorable ſtory (of its being got that way) ſcarce credible. A butcher of Ulm, he ſays, who travelling upon the road by chance lodged at an inn, where the hoſteſs (a reputed ſorcereſs) ſerved him with the boiled fleſh of a dead leper: upon eating which, his whole maſs of blood was corrupted in a ſhort ſpace of time, breaking out into malignant puſtules all over his head and ſurface of his whole body; and hearing afterwards that his hoſteſs, this wicked woman, was publickly burnt for other horrid crimes which ſhe had committed, the melancholy man began to deſpair of cure. Bartholine relates, that he was informed by a Neapolitan phyſician, how prince Caraffa was fed with the fleſh of aſſes on account of his leproſy: contrary to Ballonius, who ſaith the diſeaſe is thereby produced; yet Hippocrates commends the ſame, and Pliny ſaith, it is good for conſumptive

people. There are many of theſe caſes that have been mentioned as the leproſy, which belong more properly to the *elephantiaſis*.

Dr. Plummer, profeſſor of phyſic at Edinburgh, has invented a remedy compoſed of calomel and golden ſulphur of antimony, equal parts, which has ſucceeded in many bad caſes. A lady about thirty, of a ſlender make and fine ſkin, was cured of the Leproſy when ſalivation failed, by taking Plummer's pills made of ſeven grains and a half of powder, with an extract given night and morning, with a draught of weak decoction of guiacum; they had no tendency either to vomit or purge; in the ſpace of four or five weeks her ſkin was quite clear. A man who had a ſudden eruption of red pimples on his face, after having long uſed evacuations and anti-ſcorbutics, and was at length ſalivated to no purpoſe, took the powder made into pills as above, drinking plentifully of whey at the ſame time, and was cured in two months, though there were ſome interruptions in the courſe; a drying deterſive lotion was uſed towards the end. Tar, though a coarſe remedy, has ſometimes great effects in theſe caſes uſed externally, as has been found by experience, prepared thus: Take ſimple ointment, four drams, tar, two ounces; mix together till they are ſmooth.

Thus have I ſtated various caſes from different authors to let you ſee in what manner thoſe diſeaſes have been treated, and how cured; and as this book is deſigned not for the medical gentlemen altogether, but thoſe who are ſo unhappily afflicted with the diſeaſes I have tranſlated the preſcription, into Engliſh; but I hope none will be too free with them, without conſulting their apothecary, as ſome of them, are of the dangerous claſs excepting the following, which ſome recommend in ſcor-

butic

butic complaints, called the ſcorbutic juices, to be taken in the ſpring as ſweetners of the blood; they are very good; in a cold ſcurvy they are beſt. Take the juice of garden ſcurvy graſs, and of Seville oranges, each a pint and a half; the juice of brook lime, and of water creſſes, each a pint; white ſugar, ten ounces; after they are mixt, let them ſtand a little, and ſtrain or pour off the clear; this with the addition of dandy lion, and ſal tartar is the Vegetable Syrup; and add for grown people, compound horſe radiſh water, half a pint; a gill to be taken twice a day.

Several other authors have deſcribed the diſeaſe, viz. Etmuller, Hildanus, &c. with much the ſame deſcription, but in regard to the cure, they cannot fix upon any medicines as ſpecifics, but recommend general ones, ſuch as were thought good for the diſeaſe.

Heurnius takes notice of one leprous perſon, after having tried a multitude of medicines in vain, at length recovered by eating freely of cucumbers: cold nitrous medicines are often uſed in theſe diſorders, but they require judgment.

Dr. Willis remarks that he has known ſeveral, not very itchy patients, have gone to Bath, and there bathed in the hot water, and have returned quite leprous. I am ſure hot baths alter the property of the body; for if ten grains would raiſe a ſweat before you went, ſcarce twenty will do it afterwards. One author, viz. Myzaldus, extols for a cure of the Leproſy, the feeding on frogs; and Jacobus Devynetus greatly magnifies the frequent uſe of the elm tree freſh prepared, by the conſtant drinking of which decoction, mixt with a little white wine, I ſaw, ſaith he, a young man, aged eighteen, recovered of a Leproſy, it occaſioning ſuch ſtrong ſmells of ſtinking ſweats, that thoſe

about

about him were ſcarce able to endure his company, whilſt he voided alſo large quantities of a turbid and blackiſh urine.

The receipt to prepare the decoction of the elm bark, is, take the inner bark of the elm tree new gathered, four ounces; fountain-water, three pound, boil to one half; to the rubicund ſtrained liquor which will be like claret wine, add ſyrup of raſpberries and ſyrup of mulberries, each one ounce and a half.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Land Scurvy.

IT will be proper, before I go on, to take ſome notice of the Scurvy, a diſeaſe impoſſible to be defined by words containing any ſimple or diſtinct idea; it is rather a name uſed to denote a multitude of ſymptoms different, and ſometimes oppoſite in their cauſes and cures. The word Scurvy, is generally by the people made uſe of to comprehend any bad diſorders, or breakings out of the ſkin, as the itch of the milder ſort that is not catching; the leproſy, *herpes miliaris*, blotches of the face or body; great heats and redneſs of the face, and other ſores and ulcers the body is liable too, are all ſumed up in that one word, the Scurvy; whereas the true Scurvy is ſcarcely known upon the land, eſpecially in the inner parts: thoſe that inhabit low marſhy ſoils near ſtagnating waters, and thoſe who live ſedentary lives, are certainly more liable to get a ſpecies of the true Scuruy, than others who live contrary. To give you an idea of what the Sea Scurvy is, that ſo often attacks ſea-faring people, and is ſo very deſtructive-

tive unleſs they can get to land and have freſh proviſions and vegetables, which quickly reſtore them to their health.

A deſcription of the Sea Scurvy.

It begins with unuſual lazineſs, ſpontaneous wearineſs, heavineſs of the body, difficulty of breathing, rottenneſs of the gums, ſtinking breath, frequent bleeding at the noſe, and other old wounds; ſometimes the legs ſwell, and you can dent your fingers in the ſame as in a piece of dough; other times the legs fall away, and there comes out livid plumous yellow, or violet-coloured ſpots; the colour of the face is generally pale and tawny, and the patient loves to be in a ſitting or lying poſture; there is a pain in all the muſcles, as if he was over-tired, eſpecially of the legs and loins; when he awakes in the morning, all his joints and muſcles ſeem to be tired and bruiſed; the gums grow painful, hot and itching, frequently ſwell, and bleed upon the leaſt preſſure; the roots of the teeth become bare and looſe, he feels pains in all the external and internal parts of the body, imitating diſtempers proper to the various parts; in the next ſtate the gums grow putrid, with a cadaverous ſmell; when they are inflamed, blood diſtils from them, and a gangrene enſues; the looſe teeth by degrees grow yellow, black, and rotten; ſome have a ſwelling of the ancles in the evening, which diſappears in the morning; in a little time it advances gradually up the leg, and the whole member becomes œdematous; hurts, bruiſes, wounds healed up, and fractured parts always become ſcorbutic firſt; old ulcers will emit a thin fœtid ſanies, mixed with blood, and at length coagulated gore will lie on the ſurface of the ſore like a cake; as

the

the diſeaſe increaſes, they ſhoot out a ſoft bloody fungus, reſembling bullocks liver, which will ſometimes riſe to a monſtrous ſize in a night's time. Bad as this diſeaſe is, yet when once they can get to walk upon land, with a ſuitable diet and regimen, they are quickly cured of their complaints. Acid is a great ſpecific for them, ſuch as oranges and lemons, vinegar, cream of tartar, and plenty of greens, &c. which we ſee will go but a little way to cure thoſe upon the land, who are troubled with ſcorbutic diſorders. But as the Sea Scurvy does not enter into my deſign, I ſhall here drop it, and treat of thoſe diſorders that are ſo frequent amongſt us, and which we call the Land Scurvy. —To diſtinguiſh them.

The Land Scurvy ariſes originally either from an hereditary taint, or from a natural imperfection, or relaxation of the ſolids; the cutaneous abſorbents have their mouths too much dilated, conſequently receive too large and noxious particles, which obſtructs them; the obſtructed matter ſoon putrefies, and is conveyed in this more fluid ſtate, which it has acquired by putrefaction into the blood, by the ſame abſorbent veſſels, which are a ſpecies of lymphatics. When this morbid matter is once conveyed into the blood, and intimately mixed with it by circulation, then it acts as a ſceptic ferment, and corrupts the whole maſs of fluids; and after ſome time we may conſider the whole body as in an advanced ſtate of putrefaction. This putrid diſeaſe which is either ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, leprous, or eviliſh, for they are all different degrees of one, and the ſame diſeaſe, is cured with more difficulty than other putrid diſeaſes, becauſe the original frame of the conſtitution is conſtantly promoting the diſeaſe, and is perpetually ſending freſh matter to ſupport it.

Young people are often attacked with a ſcorbutic complaint upon their arms, ſhoulders, and other parts, with a violent heat and itching, attended with a dryneſs and roughneſs of the ſkin like that of a gooſe, and being ſcratched, there oozes out blood or other matter very eaſily, according as humours abound; and I have ſeen, where the arms, belly, and ſtomach have been ſcratched, the blood has followed plentifully, and then ſmall dry ſcabs ſucceeded, which as they have been healed, dried up, till they have begun the ſame game, which is moſtly at night going into bed: ſome grown people generally ſpend ten or twelve minutes in going over this courſe of ſcratching the various parts of their bodies, to let out the confined matter which cauſes this irritation. Fleſh bruſhes and coarſe cloths are very proper, and very healthful, more ſo for thoſe who take but little exerciſe. In this caſe ſtrong purging phyſic is not proper, bathing in water, freſh or ſalt, is of preſent ſervice, the ſalt is the beſt, but the diſorder generally returns ſome months after; and if theſe diſorders are not corrected in time, it generally, as people grow up, turns of a worſe kind, namely the Leproſy.

The cauſe of theſe itchy humours which frequently trouble both young and old: Nature who will not ſuffer any thing injurious to itſelf, will always be at variance with whatever gives it uneaſineſs, and will endeavour to throw off whatever foul humour has got into the blood, by ejecting it out as far as the ſkin, but by reaſon of the thickneſs of the humours it can go no further; there it lies heating, itching, and corroding, till ſuch time as we make uſe of the means pointed out, and that is removing the ſkin, which is generally ſcratched off,

and then the patient finds relief by the diſcharge of the confined matter.

I think theſe ſmall pimples may juſtly be called ulcers in miniature, for they are affected in the ſame manner in proportion as large ones: as for inſtance, any perſon that has got a bad ſore, if he drinks any thing ſtrong, that place is ſure to feel the bad effects of it firſt, ſo it is with thoſe ſmall ones; they immediately feel a heat, attended with a violent itching, and if you were to view thoſe ſmall pimples through a microſcope, or let them alone till they grow large, you would plainly diſcover them to be ulcers. Ointments, though often preſcribed, will not cure; they only ſerve to ſoften the ſkin: We muſt rectify the blood by ſome powerful medicines. I have ſeen children troubled with this diſorder that have lived on a poor diet, and drank nothing but water; a proof it does not always come, as many ſuppoſe, with high living.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ſymptoms of a Leproſy, which in grown people often ſucceeds or attacks, firſt begins according to my obſervations, on the legs and arms, and particularly on the knees and elbows, and on the ſmall of the leg up the calf, with little bright round red ſpots, not ſo big as flea bites, with no irritation; that they are not minded till they aſſume their proper ſhape, which they ſoon do, by turning into a white ſcurf, which dries and is eaſily peeled off, but is quickly ſucceeded by another ſcab, and from its ſmall ſize it increaſes, and will ſpread itſelf to various dimenſions over the whole body, till one blotch joins another, and the whole body becomes a ſpectacle; (the belly and ſtomach are generally free from

from this complaint, though liable to the foregoing) theſe leprous ſpots are not exactly round, though they are roundiſh at firſt, but as the malady gets worſe, their form differs; when theſe ſpots upon the different parts of the body are very troubleſome, they will itch, and upon moving the ſcurf which eaſily gives way, and is very light, thin, and white, and ſomething like the ſcale of a fiſh finely wove one to another: it appears to me to be the ſame taken notice of in Leviticus, chap. 13 and 14, where it mentions the riſing ſcab, and a bright ſpot, and to which I refer the reader. If you pinch theſe ſpots hard, you'll ſee thin watery blood come through the pores, or if theſe places are gently preſſed with the finger, it ſhews a white ſpot, and immediately again grows red; after you have taken the ſcurf off, theſe raw moiſt ſpots will be again covered with the ſame white cruſt, (they will be cool to the touch of the finger, tho' they may ſeem hot to the patient) which is continually going and coming to the great mortification of the ſufferer. Some people have the Leproſy ſo bad, that when a maid comes to make the bed, ſhe ſhall find abundance of this ſcurf; the crown of the head will have very hard ſcurf, or ſcabs ſticking on, not eaſily removed; it will be very hot and inflamed, owing to the ſalt humour that is predominant, and when the ſcab is moved, the ſpots will run with matter in a great quantity at times, and ſometimes ſmell ſtrongly; and though the head when ſhaved, will appear to a by-ſtander very ſore and painful, yet to the patient it is quite the reverſe, for the operation is oftener a pleaſure.

There is a diſorder that the heads of children are troubled with, ſuch as ſcabby eruptions, called *Achores*, and if theſe ſcabs affect the face, they are called *Cruſta Lactea*; theſe are expelled by the

force and benefit of nature, and before the eruption, the child is often troubled with epileptic fits,* from the irritation of the morbific matter. If the humour by any accident ſhould ſtrike in, either by itſelf, or by improper application, they are very dangerous, and the child will fall into an aſthma, or a fatal epilepſy; but with proper care, and the aſſiſtance of your apothecary, your child will recover, and be the better for theſe eruptions afterw ards.

In regard of the Leproſy, the ſpots do not begin at one place, and ſo ſpread on, but the ſpots are ſcattered here and there; but moſtly worſt from the elbows towards the wriſts, and from the knees downwards; and by it ſpreading its ſurface, frequently one blotch joins another.

Innumerable are the diſorders that attend theſe ſcorbutic complaints, ſuch as fevers, bad eyes, St. Anthony's fire, eryſipelas, lowneſs of the ſpirits, fluſhings of the face, ſtinking breath, rottenneſs of the gums; wearineſs, with a weakneſs in the knees, indigeſtion, blotches in the face like boils; others have their ſkin beſet with innumerable dry ſmall pimples, &c.

As to the Scurvy of the gums, as it is called, when the gums wear away, or bleed upon a ſlight preſſure, or ſuddenly; and the mouth feels clammy in a morning, with a ſlight fever; the breath is generally offenſive; this is always a ſure ſign that the body does not enjoy that ſtate of health you could wiſh, and ought to put you upon your guard to prevent any further encroachments. Many things are recommended to cure the Scurvy in the teeth. Some recommending tinctures, others powders,

* For children in fits, nothing is better than ſoot-drops; from 40 to 80 drops given in a little warm water, and let them ſmell at them, and friction upon the ſoles of their feet.——For grown people, a pap ſpoonful by itſelf.

and

and the third opiats, juſt as their intereſt directs: as to a tincture I don't approve of it; for where the gums are worn away the mouth ſeems hollow, and wants ſomething to fill up, and nouriſh more than the common tinctures: therefore take the following powder, viz. take dragons blood, allum, myrrh, cream of tartar, equal parts, in fine powder, and mix: to give it a fine colour ſome add vermillion, but it is better to let it alone. You may uſe this as a powder by itſelf, but if the gums are waſted, you may make a paſte by mixing it with honey of roſes, and uſe it gently with your finger. Red wine is a good waſh after dinner for the teeth: to waſh the mouth with cold water in the morning is cleanſing and ſtrengthening, and hardens the gums. As I have been ſo particular upon the gums, I ſhall ſay a word concerning the eyes.

Many perſons labour under a weakneſs or dimneſs of the ſight, who imagine that the fault lies in their eyes, and frequently have recourſe to ſpectacles to help them: I wiſh they would have patience, and conſider before they take that laſt ſtep, for when once they take to glaſſes, they cannot throw them aſide: if they viſibly labour under a ſcorbutic complaint, no wonder their eyes are bad, if not, perhaps a fever, or ſome hidden diſorder, that proper phyſic would ſoon carry off. The ointment of tutty camphorated is excellent to anoint the eyes with; melt a little bit in a ſilver tea ſpoon, and put a little in the corner of your eye, juſt before you ſtep into bed, and in the morning rub them gently with faſting ſpittle; for day time roſe water or brandy and water is a great help. There are ſeveral other things I could recommend, but what I have ſaid is ſufficient for general directions.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER V.

VARIOUS are the opinions how the Scurvy is got, but in general it is owing to a relaxation of the ſolids, and a tendency to putrefaction; that as the diſeaſe advances, ſo the body becomes weaker and weaker till it falls a prey, if not prevented by medicinal helps.

Willis and others have blamed dried and ſalt meats, and particularly hogs fleſh and fiſh, imagining that was the cauſe of the Leproſy and Scurvy; becauſe the poor people in Cornwall, inhabiting near the ſea coaſt, were formerly much ſubject to leprous diſeaſes, and had many hoſpitals erected on that account; and this may be the caſe at ſea, where people are pent up ſo cloſe, and obliged to live ſo long on it; but if ſuch proviſion moderately uſed at land were the cauſe, then we ſhould find great numbers of the farmers who eat a great quantity of bacon and hung beef, have this diſorder more frequently than what we do; and if the cauſe lie in the proviſion, how comes it to paſs that thoſe who religiouſly as it were, abſtain from theſe meats, have eruptions as much as ever almoſt. Am I an advocate for theſe meats then? I anſwer no; not to be eaten indiſcriminately, but as we find they will agree with our conſtitution, which we ſhall eaſily know by their digeſtion. As to pork, if bad fed, or old, I think nothing is worſe, and ought to be ſhunned as poiſon. It is a common notion that gravy that runs from the meat is hurtful to children; now in my opinion nothing is better, provided it be not ſalt or two high ſeaſoned, given in moderation; for by its fluidity it is already concocted, and will make good chyle: butter I would be ſparing

ing of, no matter how little. As to dairy fed pork, I have never denied my patients from taſting, or a thin ſlice of beef moderately corned, where their caſe has not been bad, becauſe it is not the quality ſo much as the quantity that I have found to be hurtful. And now I am upon this theme, here lies as great an evil as I know of, which, if duly conſidered, what numberleſs evils it would prevent; and that is of being a little more ſparing at meals in regard of eating: the drunkard runs not ſo great a riſk as the glutton; the firſt may turn his machine over, but it generally riſes again, whereas the glutton, by his over-feeding, lays ſuch an intolerable load on his ſtomach, that he clogs the whole; and thereby renders it unfit for buſineſs, and is in danger of ſtopping it totally. Here lie the dangers, here lie the foundations of what is not to be thought on without horror, I mean apoplexies, palſies, &c.

I never hear of thoſe melancholy complaints, but I think they might in a great meaſure have been prevented, if the perſon had lived more temperate, and followed the rule biſhop Taylor lays down; which is, when a perſon doubts whether he has eat ſufficient, then it is time to leave off, then we ſhould eat to live, and not live to eat: and the true meaning of that word indigeſtion, is nothing elſe but the perſon has over-eat himſelf, and that brings on heavineſs, which is the parent of idleneſs; and theſe are properly ſpeaking the great cauſe of thoſe ſcorbutic complaints, more than can be laid ſimply to any ſpecies of meat: I am ſure they are the nurſes of bad humours. Turner ſays, that one of the worſt ſpecies of the Leproſy he ever ſaw was a countryman, who came to him for advice, but he died ſoon after of the ſmall-pox. This perſon, with about a ſcore more, fell ill after drinking ſome

ropy

ropy and ill brewed beer, which coſt the greater part of them their lives, and thoſe that ſurvived, in a few months grew perfectly leprous: this perſon's caſe was an *elephantiaſis*.

Other cauſes that ſcorbutic diſorders proceed from are ſurfeits, and theſe are got various ways: people over-heating themſelves in a ſultry day, and perhaps drinking cold liquors when hot, nothing can be more dangerous; or ladies, when they have heated themſelves by dancing, and going too haſtily into the air or a cold place, or by a ſudden ſuppreſſion of an accuſtomed evacuation; by bathing the legs and feet in cold water at an improper ſeaſon; if any perceive any ſort of raſh to break out, they ought to apply immediately to their apothecary; for by neglect of this many a one has been a ſufferer all their life, breaking out in their face, or other parts of the body, which, in the end, has turned to a Leproſy.

Some have the leproſy of a mild ſort, they have various ſpots upon different parts, covered over with a white ſcurf which falls off eaſily like dry bran, and then comes again; when you waſh over them they look red, they ſeldom itch, if they do, it is a ſure ſign they are getting worſe. I have taken notice that the weather affects greatly, and particularly cold weather, and likewiſe at the full of the moon, eſpecially if the perſon is of a melancholy caſt; and when one's patient ſeems cold and chilly, yet their blood is hot and itches violently, eſpecially when they undreſs themſelves at night.

It is a happineſs that I never found theſe diſorders catching, though they border ſo very near in reſemblance to the itch, even when people bed together; nor am I ſatisfied that it does deſcend from father to ſon, becauſe every one has power to check it, if not quite cure it; and we have daily opportu-

nity

nity of ſeeing theſe diſorders totally eradicated. Where there is a family of four or five children, and two of them bad, we ſhall very often find the reſt tainted, perhaps, but ſlightly. Scrophulous caſes are well known to be hereditary, but theſe ſcorbutic complaints are, ſix out of eight owing to ſecond cauſes, brought on us by ourſelves, either through accident, or by our own folly.

Perſons afflicted with the Leproſy, if they get a ſore or ſcratch, it will turn Scurfy, as was the caſe of a man who ſlipt his foot off a chair and raiſed the ſkin: it turned Leproſy over the place two inches in length, and was as hard to cure as any other part; likewiſe if they get a venereal taint, thoſe white ſpots will turn a bad yellow, and be difficult of cure.

Seeing it is the lot of moſt men to have ſome complaint, I think thoſe that are troubled with the Scurvy or Leproſy, ſeldom have any other diſorder in general (excepting a few) attending them, and they are as likely to live to an old age as any, nay, more ſo, as thoſe diſorders keep a check upon their paſſions: and I am perſuaded that were they (according to the plan laid down in the Spectator) to exchange their diſeaſe for another, they would be the firſt to cry out, give me my own again.

CHAPTER VI.

I HAVE ſhewn you the various methods many excellent men have taken to cure ſo troubleſome, as well as diſagreeable diſorders; ſome have ſucceeded with a few, but trying it upon others it has failed; and why? not owing to any fault of the doctor but their own, in not perſevering in the regimen ordered. Medicines the moſt efficacious are

very often the moſt nauſeous, and ſometimes the moſt ſimple; and in ſome caſes, as you ſee, we are obliged to procure all the combined aſſiſtance we can, which muſt be more powerful than one; therefore they have thought proper to order pills at one time, electuary at another, and diet-drinks at other times: the truth is, the ancients were at a loſs for a ſpecific, and many of their patients had rather chooſe to ſtruggle with their diſeaſe than ſubmit to ſo many diſagreeable repetitions, and that for months, and upon uncertainty. I know that ſome of the ingredients that they preſcribed are very powerful ones, and made uſe of with ſucceſs to this day where a perſon has patience.

To do juſtice to my reſpectable brethren, when the Scurvy comes to that height, breaking out in different parts of the body; the blood is in ſuch a viciated ſtate as muſt abſolutely require time and aſſiſtance from all parties, but more ſo on the patient's, who in one day by intemperance may undo all that he has done in ten, and ten may paſs before he reaches that point again; ſuch precaution ſhould be taken by thoſe who wiſh to be well: in one word they muſt be patient and perſevering, in following what is ordered, abſtaining from exceſſes, and in particular ſpirituous liquors, which almoſt inſtantaneouſly fire the blood; for when once theſe inflammatory liquors are drank freely they are exceeding pernicious to the conſtitution, by throwing the humours into an exceſſive agitation, and ſo deſtroy the balſamic parts of the blood: hence the ſolids wanting a due reparation, ceaſe to perform their functions, which cauſes want of appetite, cachexies, atrophies, obſtructions of the liver, brings on dropſies and other bad diſorders.

Dr. Chene uſed to ſay, phyſic was but the tenth part of a cure, and I believe it will be found ſo, unleſs

unleſs the patient will be governed. The reaſon why I inſiſt on this is, becauſe I know that through ſuch impatient creatures many a good phyſician has been thought ill of, and has met with diſappointments, where if the patient had done his endeavours, the doctor would have had honour and credit, which is much more ſatisfactory than any pecuniary reward.

I ſhall now beg leave to ſay a word or two concerning a medicine for the Scurvy and Leproſy; a medicine which has given the greateſt proof of its efficacy by the many cures it has performed, being the reſult of many years ſtudy and experience.

I ſuppoſe there are few that have confined themſelves to the riſe, progreſs, and regimen to be ordered, as I have done in theſe diſorders. Many patients that I have ſeen abroad in my travels, and at home in my own practice, rendered it abſolutely neceſſary to deviate from the ancients, and of thoſe of the moderns. I did as they did, preſcribed pill after pill, electuary the ſame, bolus, and diet-drinks; ſome whoſe ſtomachs were ſtrong went through the courſe and were cured, but where I could get one to perſevere ten left me half way, declaring, unleſs I could order ſomething as efficacious in a more agreeable manner for them to take, they muſt leave me and bear with their diſorder; I reaſoned, it was all to no purpoſe, the ſight of a gally-pot overthrew all my arguments at once. Thus ſituated, I turned my eyes to ſee what could be done with a drop, and after making many experiments, I fixed at laſt to this one, making uſe of no other, excepting in particular caſes which I ſhall hereafter relate.

Theſe drops are ſo contrived as to have but little taſte, and when mixed with other liquors hardly any; and I have the pleaſure and the happineſs

to declare, that they have anſwered every end I have expected; and I have diſpoſed of, to the quantity of above one thouſand bottles in private practice; they were not delivered out in ſquare bottles then as they are now for public ſale, but round, and ſometimes the colour varied, but now ſhall always keep to one general rule as I have found beſt, after making about 200 different experiments.

CHAPTER VII.

Method of Treatment.

WHEN perſons are troubled with theſe diſorders, let them take a doſe of gentle phyſic agreeable to their conſtitution, if they abound in humours, or if the ſtomach is foul, and then begin with the drops as ordered in the bill that is given; if they have already been under a courſe, then they are ſufficiently prepared; and perſons muſt be careful not to take more than what is ordered: many people imagine the more phyſic purges, the more good it does them; they are often miſtaken and run a great riſk of over-weakening their parts; beſides, you are to conſider how ſmall the pores are in thoſe caſes which want opening, and that muſt be done in the gentleſt manner, otherwiſe we clog the patient, and tire him out, before we are half way: diſeaſes that take time in coming, generally are very tardy before they make their exit, and thoſe are the beſt and ſafeſt cures, where nature is not overhurried. I could here recommend outward applications, but theſe I have long thrown aſide, by reaſon they often repel the humours, or at beſt reach no farther than the ſurface, ſo that when a perſon flatters himſelf cured, in a ſhort time he is convinced,

ed, he has only gained a temporary reſpite, or, what is worſe, drove the diſeaſe internal, and lays thereby ſuch a train of complicated evils not to be thought of without dread. I very ſeldom make uſe of liniments, but where I meet with people who will not be governed; for theſe drops go to the very root, and do not require any aſſiſtance from ointments in general.

As the ladies often want a waſh for their faces, I ſhall, to ſave any further trouble, recommend the following coſmetick, which for neatneſs, ſafety, and efficacy is inferior to none, however dignified by titles, or exuberant in promiſes. Take oil of bitter almonds, two ounces; oil of tartar par deliquium, one ounce; oil of rhodium three drops, ſhake together till thoroughly mixed: it may be lowered with pump-water, or roſe-water; it is a fine cream colour; it will make the ſkin admirably ſmooth and white, and free it from ſpecks and pimples.

For ſcorbutic complaints, no draſtic purging medicines are proper, they work off too ſoon; ſalts are but of little ſervice, any more than to cleanſe the prime viæ, and ſometimes cauſe an intolerable itching after; lenient purgatives are beſt, ſuch as rhubarb, manna, ſenna, or the elixir of health. Juſt to keep the body open once in twenty-four hours, in ſcorbutic complaints, is ſufficient, if there ſhould be any occaſion, which ſeldom happens.

Bathing in ſalt-water is often made uſe of, and ſome declare it to be prejudicial: I will not take on me to pronounce it ſo. I have ſeen very good effects from it, though not complete cures; and I do not know any thing that more contributes to health, than a journey to the waters by the ſea-coaſt: and when they mke theſe agreeable excurſions, they ſhould leave phyſic behind them, unleſs particularly ordered; a circumſtance not properly

perly attended to. Salt-water to drink is better let alone.

As to ſalivation, I by no means approve of it, and I am very glad that we are ſo happy, as to make uſe of medicines that will cure a certain diſorder, without the dreadful word ſalivated. Many a one has been ſalivated for ſcorbutic complaints, but have had nothing but a moſt diſagreeable, painful, loathſome operation for their pains; the diſorder not touched, or has ſoon broke out again. Turner ſalivated three or four different perſons, and though ſometimes he thought he had got the better, yet a little time convinced him of his error. Some have tried a gentle ſalivation, ſo as to walk about; I never met with ſucceſs to my mind, ſo condemn it. Let others do as they like.

Vipers have for ſeveral ages been deemed a ſpecific; when they firſt become a part of the *materia medica* is uncertain, but they gained great reputation by two ſtories told by an aneient author, Galen.

Some people being in a field making of hay, had ſet their jug down, when coming to drink, perceived a viper had got in and was drowned; imagining it was death whoever taſted it, out of compaſſion they gave the wine to a leper; thinking, as his life muſt be a burden, it would eaſe him; but, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole company, the perſon recovered.

The other ſtory is of a leper going to the baths for help, and ſlighted by a courtezan, he was deſperately in love with: ſhe attempted to poiſon him, by giving him wine in which a viper had been drowned; but, as in the former caſe intended for his death, ſo the ſame proved the means of reſtoring health.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

I SHALL now lay before you a few caſes wherein theſe drops have been given, but as they were private practice I am not authorized to make their names public; though for the future ſhall beg the favour of thoſe who receive benefit by my drops, to ſend their caſe in writing, and if it is not agreeable to write their name and place of abode in full length, yet at leaſt their initial letters, ſo that I may have an opportunity of laying it before the world, that others may know where to apply for a remedy for their diſeaſes.

OBSERVATION I.

A young lady having heated herſelf with dancing, drank cold water when hot, the next morning ſhe was ſeized with a violent head-ach, this went off with proper applications, but in a few weeks after, ſhe broke out all over her body, and particularly her face in great pimples; her apothecary had done what lay in his power, her body was better, but the humours ſeemed ſettled in her face: ſhe began by my recommendation with one bottle; at taking this firſt ſhe was neither better nor worſe as I could diſcern; after taking the ſecond ſhe ſeemed better, the pimples not ſo large nor fiery, which encouraged her to continue: I think ſhe took ſeven bottles before ſhe was cured. A weak decoction of the guiacum chips was her only medical drink; no outward application was uſed, nor do I find any occaſion for it.

OBSERVATION II.

A young lad, ſixteen years of age, going into the country in the ſummer, it being very ſultry, by too violent exerciſe, overheated himſelf; a raſh was the conſequence; it came out in ſmall white pimples, very thick, like the ſmall pox; he did not take proper notice of it, it ſtruck in; in about a year after his face came out with large bumps like boils, which were full of blood, and white matter, theſe kept coming and going for five years; his body having little eruptions, which itched violently, and at laſt turned to a degree of the Leproſy, with white branny ſpots: he had tried phyſic of various ſorts, from different hands to little purpoſe, ſometimes better and ſometimes worſe. I ordered him my drops, with a diet-drink of ſarſaparilla; when he had taken five bottles he was well; he continued to take them for one month after to make ſure work. This perſon and the foregoing had a very good appetite, and in general I find, that moſt that have theſe ſcorbutic complaints have a good ſtomach and eat hearty, rather too good a ſtomach. I have taken this opportunity to mention this circumſtance, becauſe there are ſome that would perſuade people, that in theſe caſes there is hardly any appetite: thoſe that are troubled will judge beſt. Where people live ſedentary lives, uſing but little exerciſe, their ſtomachs will not digeſt much food; and when it happens that theſe laſt get any diſorder, it is apt to prey on the mind and ſicken them; therefore it is no wonder they want an appetite, but in working-people, and in general it is otherwiſe.

CASE III.

A lady, who took little exerciſe but riding in her coach, and not having her health regularly, her legs

legs began to ſwell, and ſometime after broke out in ſad ſores, and were terribly ulcerated; ſhe was blooded and purged ſo much as to be brought very low. She was removed to another part of the country, to ſee what change of air would do; one part of her health ſhe recovered, but theſe bad ulcers remained; ſhe was for my drying them with outward applications, but on repreſenting the danger, ſhe complied with my advice; when ſhe took one bottle, ſhe ſeemed worſe, I recommended another, and to take a walk as far as her ſtrength would allow, and to drink wine and water at her meals, with two gills daily of the decoction of ſarſaparilla, with ſixty drops of the balm polycreſtum dropt in it; by this method ſhe recovered in about three months taking the drops conſtantly.

CASE IV.

A young girl, ten years old, was cured of the Leproſy by theſe drops: her arms, legs, and head were terribly ſcabbed over; no ſooner one was peeled off but another came, they itched violently, and run very much. She was obliged to take eight bottles before ſhe was cured, drank whey to her dinner, and ſaſſafras tea for breakfaſt.

CASE V.

A gentlewoman, of forty years of age, was ſadly troubled with an inflammation in the face for ſeven years, attended with great heat, and hard red pimples that would not digeſt: She could ſcarce ſee out of her eyes. After making uſe of various medicines, great quantity of diet-drink, with lotions, drinking and bathing in ſalt-water, and with other mineral and chalybeat, all to no purpoſe, ſhe was cured by theſe drops, and a decoction of the bark.

CASE VI.

A captain's lady, who was afflicted terribly; her arms from the elbows to the wriſt were almoſt one ſcab, her legs the ſame, only more corroded; her head full of ſores, her gums quite ſpongy and decayed from the teeth; her face was tolerable; her back here and there a blotch; her thighs of the outſide ſeveral blotches; great weakneſs in the knees; they were of the leprous kind; the ſcabs rather darker at times; whenever ſhe drank any thing ſtrong they heated and itched, ſo that ſhe would ſcratch the places, and lay them raw preſently; it would eaſily give way, but would be ſoon covered again; the ſcales that came off were like thoſe of a fiſh, and ſome as broad as a ſhilling: the inſide of her ears was ſcurfy. She was vaſtly reduced when I ſaw her, and complained of pains like the rheumatic; ſhe had been under a long courſe of trying many things, but not ſticking to any one medicine, or one perſon long, for ſhe expected miracles. I plainly told her ſhe muſt not expect to be cured in a day, and that unleſs ſhe would be ruled, I would not have any thing to do with her; ſhe promiſed fair, but was not over punctual the firſt bottle, but on taking the ſecond ſhe began to be uſed to the medicine, as it did not confine her; the third bottle mended her vaſtly, and ſhe was quite well before her huſband came from abroad. She drank ſaſſafras tea for breakfaſt, and drank a decoction of ſarſaparilla towards the end; when ſhe got better the ſcabs began to break in the middle, or form a ſhape like a creſcent; in the middle it would be whole ſmooth ſkin, and all round almoſt it would be ſcurfy; and this is what I have generally obſerved, theſe ſcurfy eruptions mend and go away in this manner;

manner; and when quite well, leave no ſcar behind, except of ulcers that have eat deep in. For her gums, I ordered her to rub them with extract of gentian root.

CASE VII.

A young girl was inoculated for the ſmall-pox, got well over it to all appearance, but that arm where the inciſion was made did not heal up, and ſoon after broke out in running ſores and ſpread itſelf; the other arm was infected, and the face, like ſo many boils, when one ſeemed to mend, another grew worſe, till at length the child had no ſtrength, and could not be moved without pain: ſhe had been well phyſicked by the perſon who inoculated her, in hopes to carry off the humours. I gave her the drops in ſmall at firſt, and ſo increaſed them, and ordered her to drink nothing but a decoction of ſarſaparilla, with a little liquorice in it, and kept her upon this for ſix weeks, then gave her the bark in the room of the ſarſaparilla, with which ſhe finiſhed, and recovered in three months time: her ſtrength and appetite came by degrees, about three weeks after ſhe began taking the medicine.

I ordered for her breakfaſt ground-ivy tea, ſhe being a little inclined to be hectick. Ground-ivy tea is a fine balſamic herb, and is good in ſcorbutic conſumptions; it is reckoned to do wonders in tubercles and tartarous indurations of the lungs.

CASE VIII.

A young woman in Spitalfields, was afflicted with a ſcorbutic diſorder; ſhe had firſt ſmall pimples come out of her face, which ſoon grew to

blotches; ſome of theſe grew like ſpongy fleſh, and large as a ſmall cherry, with blotches on ſeveral parts of her body; a violent pain of the head at times: her body was ſo ſore that ſhe could ſcarce bear her ſtays, or turn herſelf in bed. I firſt ordered her gentle phyſic, then began taking the drops; I ordered her to live low; water-gruel for breakfaſt, and when ſhe found her humours too hot, to drink a little water, with a ſmall quantity of cream of tartar diſſolved in it, and ſweetened with ſugar, and at night to drink warm a decoction of ſaſſafras and ſarſaparilla the laſt thing: by theſe medicines ſhe quickly recovered; ſhe waſhed her ſores ſometimes with the decoction hot.

Another perſon had his body covered in different places, with ſpots covered like bran, which for ſeveral years gave him no trouble; kept coming and going, till one ſpring they began to heat and itch, and upon juſt touching the place, the ſcurf came off and oozed; he had not taken any thing for ſome time, he had a good appetite, and looked well: I ordered him to be blooded, he being very full; he ſoon found the benefit, for his ſores did not itch ſo much as they uſed. Upon his taking my medicine, and drinking whey to his dinner, and ſaſſafras for his breakfaſt, he mended apace and ſoon got well. Bleeding I do not recommend in general, but where I ſee a perſon ſtrong and healthful, as was the caſe here, I never heſitate; for he being ſo full of blood, that made the ſuperfluous humours flow to theſe places, where they found vent; for when he removed the ſcurf, the place would bleed freely.

Another perſon was troubled with a ſcorbutic complaint; his arms and legs would come out in pimples, itch violently, and when he ſcratched them, there would guſh out a black grumous blood:

blood: he had worn a girdle for it, but found no ſervice, ſo left it. I gave him ſome drops which he took, and ſoon got well.

Another young lady had a ſcorbutic diſorder, which affected her very much, as it fell greatly on her face: ſhe was about ſeventeen; but with the uſe of my drops alone, ſhe ſoon got rid of her complaint.

A ſervant-maid was troubled with a bad leg, there were ſeveral ſores and ſome bad holes, that you might bury a pea in; they were firſt ſmall, but they heating, ſhe ſcratched till ſhe got a humour in it, and, not thinking, had worn a worſted ſtocking over it it: now wherever there is a ſore of any kind, nothing is worſe than woollen, it heats ſo. I recommended the Dog and Duck water juſt warm, to keep her body open, and take the drops as ordered. She recovered, and the ſores filled up kindly, leaving no great mark behind. Several inſtances I could give of tetterous eruptions, pimpled faces, and bad breakings out cured by theſe drops alone; the perſons not having opportunity, or conveniency for making their medical drinks: but this would ſwell the pamphlet into a volume, and would only be a repetition. I ſhall beg leave to name a few more.

A young man had the misfortune (too common) to catch a bad diſorder; he went under a courſe, and was aſſured he was well, but ſoon after he had eruptions, which gave him ſuſpicion he was not, and was ſatisfied he had not been in company to catch any thing afreſh; he had ſome pills to take, one day being warm, and in ſummer-time, he ſtript and went into the water, thinking that might do him good, he not being cautioned againſt it; he had like to have paid dear for his experiment, for he was ſoon after ſeized with numbing pains and a

ſtiffneſs,

ſtiffneſs, ſo that he could ſcarce get home: he was ordered a ſweat, and put to bed, and with proper cordials and care he recovered of that in a week's time. The occaſion of this was, the pills were compoſed of a mercurial preparation, and any ſudden cold, or plunge into cold water, may bring on palſies in the limbs, or preſent death. I mention this that it may be a caution for people to take care of themſelves when taking phyſic. He ſuffering ſo much from the pills, though not in fault, he threw them away and diſmiſſed the ſurgeon, which was ungrateful and ungenteel: as he complained of pains in his limbs, I kept him to a decoction of ſarſaparilla, with a ſmall quantity of my drops taken daily; he grew better, and in about three months he left all off. Whether we can reckon this in the number of ſcorbutic complaints is ſome doubt, but this I have to ſay, there is many a bad ſcorbutic complaint that never would have happened, had it not been for ſome venereal caſe not thoroughly cured in the blood; and this is a proof that this medicine will root out all foulneſs whereever it finds it.

Another perſon was cured by theſe drops who laboured under a violent heat and itching of the blood, with ſmall pimples in the ſkin that could only be felt at firſt; he took three bottles. Another perſon, a woman, who had the Leproſy, at firſt only ſmall pimples in the face, then on other parts of the body: her cure took ſix bottles of the drops and a decoction of the bark. A young lad took four bottles for a cure of ſeveral large ſcabs on his head and face.

Beſides the foregoing cures, the following letters from the reſpective patients, whoſe names they bear, are a further additional and convincing proof of the great efficacy of theſe Univerſal Antiſcorbutic Drops. January

January 7, 1770. Mr. Thomas, of Spitalfields, had been many years afflicted with an inveterate ſcurvy; his arms and legs had large blotches covered with ſcurf that peeled off and new ones came; his head was almoſt covered with ſcabs that ſtuck very hard, they were inflamed; a humour ran from them that ſmelt ſtrong, and his eyes were weak. By the uſe of theſe drops, and a cooling regimen, he recovered his health, and at this time has not a ſpot to be ſeen. His eye-ſight grew ſtrong as he recovered. It is a year ſince he left off taking them.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Weſtminſter, Feb. 3, 1770.

AS my complaint is peculiar, and the benefit I received from your drops had a ſurpriſing effect in curing me, I am deſirous it may be publiſhed for the benefit of the afflicted. I have been troubled with eruptions of a dry ſcurf over moſt parts of my body ſeveral years, a ſwelling in one of my legs; no pain, but a great itching and hard; attended with uncommon lowneſs of ſpirits, with a great weakneſs and cold conſtitution. I had tried many things, but to no effect. I was recommended to your drops; on the taking of three bottles, I found my weakneſs to abate, and my health to return gradually; and by continuing the uſe of your medicine I am perfectly cured. I am, Sir, with a heart full of gratitude, your well-wiſher,

ELIZ. HOPKINS.

Mr. Lofts, of Norwich, preſents his reſpects to L. M. and is obliged to him for his advice; particularly in rega d of his child's mouth; and has the pleaſure

pleaſnre of acquainting him of the perfect recovery of his ſon's diſorder, by the conſtant uſe of (his) MARDON's Drops.—His caſe: He was afflicted with the Leproſy, which firſt came out in ſpots, then pimples, which ſpread and turned into large ſcabs; ſometimes dry, ſometimes moiſt, attended with a fever; the lips parched up, the gums eat away, and ſmelt very ſtrong; every morning a white lea was upon them, which waſhed away; when he got better, the ſcurf came off, (as deſcribed in your book) and the humour gradually ceaſed, till the natural ſkin appeared. You have my leave to publiſh this. I am, your humble ſervant,

L. LOFTS.

*** The medicine preſcribed for the gums when eat away, as mentioned, with a corroſive matter, is very efficacious, and is as follows: Take tincture of myrrh and roſe-water, each three drachms; honey of roſes, two drachms; elixir of vitriol, ſufficient to give it an agreeable acid; dip a feather, and touch the parts four times a day.——This gargle may be uſed for a ſore mouth.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Greenwich, Feb. 9, 1770.

I HAVE for years paſt had an obſtinate ſcurvy, which baffled the art of medicine from different hands; likewiſe the Bath water. Bathing in the ſea produced no cure, for like the ſea it ebbed and flowed. Hearing great praiſe of your medicine, I was induced to make trial of it; a few bottles convinced me it was deſerving of it; my ſpirits and appetite, which before were weak, increaſed amazingly; my ſcorbutic blotches, which infected my face and body, began to diſappear; my body is now regular,

which

regular, which before was coſtive; and by taking ten bottles, I am reſtored almoſt to another perſon, to the ſurprize of all my acquaintance.

Your obliged humble ſervant,

S. CREECH.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Chelſea, June 23, 1771.

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, that my wife has received a perfect cure of an inveterate ſcurvy, by taking your excellent drops, and complying with your advice; as her complaint is ſo very common to the human frame, it would be injuſtice in me to conceal it from the public. She had been troubled with ſlight eruptions on her ſkin from a child, on different parts of the body, that did not laſt long at a time, but went and came as the year proved favourable. But eight years ago the diſorder began to ſettle, and increaſed on ſeveral parts of the body, arms, legs, face, and on the crown of the head, with a dry ſcurf which came off, and then diſcharged a yellow corroſive matter, particularly thoſe blotches on her legs, which heated and itched prodigiouſly; her complexion was ſallow, her ſtomach could not digeſt her food, but was generally thrown up again with a ſourneſs that ſet her teeth on edge; no will to ſtir about, ſuch heavineſs hung upon her, and when the ſores on the head did not run, a head-ach and dimneſs of ſight generally attended, which went away again on a diſcharge of the humour. Such was her ſituation when ſhe began to take your valuable medicine; the third bottle ſhe found an alteration, and by perſevering in the uſe, has had the happineſs to be reſtored to her health, entirely free

from thoſe tireſome complaints : it is now five months ſince ſhe took any drops. I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your humble ſervant,

FLETCHER READEN.

N. B. To correct that ſourneſs in the ſtomach, magneſia a tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water, was ordered three or four times ; it is a ſafe medicine and much eſteemed.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Preſton, December 2, 1772.

I SHOULD be wanting in gratitude to you, and compaſſion to my fellow ſufferers, did I not make public the cure I have received by taking your valuable medicine.—Know, Sir, I have been afflicted upwards of ſeven years with eruptions on ſeveral parts of my body, like the leproſy, with branny ſcurf which rubbed off eaſily, but came again with itching ; and at times run and ſmelt very bad : likewiſe large pimples on my face full of matter.—Having tried many things, I began to deſpair ; but hearing ſo much ſaid in praiſe of your drops, I ordered half a dozen, and found them exceed my hopes, and by continuing them, I am perfectly cured. I am, Sir, with much reſpect, your humble ſervant,

ZACH. TOMKINS.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR,

I HAD long laboured under a complaint of the ſcorbutic cancerous kind, which had rendered my life burdenſome, viz. ſeveral ulcers in my legs, which

which eat deep; a bad habit of body; frequently in a fever, accompanied with a fœtid breath; on my head ſeveral ſores, ſometimes dry, other times moiſt; great wearineſs by day; little or no reſt at night, and that diſturbed; my blood very hot, and itch violent, particularly in the winter ſeaſon, as you have particularly deſcribed in your uſeful Treatiſe on the Scurvy, the reading of which firſt determined me to make uſe of your excellent medicine; by the uſe of which I gradually recovered, and am now in health, entirely free from thoſe complaints: 'tis now five months ſince I left off taking the drops. In gratitude for your advice, and juſtice to your noble medicine, you have leave to publiſh this. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

ELEANOR RIPPIN.

Witneſs NICHFORD. Litchfield, Jan. 16, 1772.

EDWARD Edwards, of Withers's Court, White Croſs, London, maketh oath, that he the ſaid deponent was afflicted with a ſcorbutic humour, for ſeveral years paſt, in his face, which occaſioned his lips to ſwell to that bigneſs, ſo as to diſtort his face, and prevent him from ſpeaking plain. Likewiſe on his arms and other parts of his body, large bumps as big as hazel nuts frequently came out with burning heat like fire; after taking ſeveral things to no purpoſe, the ſaid deponent alſo declares that he had heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Mardon's Antiſcorbutic Drops, upon which he took one dozen of his bottles, by the ſole uſe of which, he has obtained a perfect cure, and now remains in perfect health.

EDW. EDWARDS.

Sworn at the Guildhall of the city of London, this 6th day of May, 1772, before me,

J. BIRD.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, London, Sept. 4, 1772.

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, that by taking of your valuable drops, I am perfectly cured of an inveterate ſcorbutic humour that had ſettled in the lower part of my face for fifteen years. It was dreadful to look on, and too bad to be deſcribed, forming a cruſt all round my mouth, ſo bad ſometimes that I could ſcarce open my mouth to take food in; it run very much, and when it was ſhaved off, grew again in a night's time. I took ſeveral medicines, and had the beſt advice of the faculty, but found no relief; at laſt, on being told what aſtoniſhing cures in various caſes your medicine had performed induced me to try them; and, to the ſurprize of myſelf and all my acquaintance, before I had taken ſix bottles, I was entirely relieved from my miſery, and it has not ſhewed any ſigns of returning again. I deſire you will publiſh this that the afflicted may know where to find relief. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

R. BAKER,

Ivory Turner, in Red Lion Court, Grub-ſtreet.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Ruthin, in Wales, Nov. 19. 1772.

IT was with great reluctance I could be perſuaded to try your medicine (after I had taken ſo many in vain) though it came with a powerful recommendation, viz. the cure of a friend.—I was afflicted above eight years, ſtruggling with a complication of ſcorbutic diſorders, a bad digeſtion, ulcerated leg, frequently troubled with the piles, a

ſcurf

ſcurf on the head and other parts of the body, which ſcaled off like the Leproſy, and ſometimes itched ſo terribly, that I often ſcratched the place till it was raw; ſuch was my condition when I began to take your drops. Wonderful indeed! After I had taken a few bottles, I found an amazing difference, and, by continuing them three months, I was quite reſtored to my health, and am now entirely free from thoſe dreadful complaints. With pleaſure I recommend them to the afflicted, and am, Sir, with Gratitude, your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

OBRIEN HINSDEN.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Maldon, in Eſſex, Feb. 21, 1773.

AS a further teſtimony of the efficacy of your Drops, and a ſatisfaction to the public, I do hereby acknowledge the great benefit I have received by an eaſy, expeditious cure, of an inveterate ſcorbutic leproſy, diſperſed over ſeveral parts of my body in large blotches, attended with lowneſs of ſpirits, and exceſſive itching, and which ſmelt intolerably, particularly when the diſcharge was profuſe. I was afflicted ſeveral years, and at a prodigious expence, but all to no purpoſe, it growing worſe. One day I read the remarkable caſe of Mr. Baker's fifteen years ſtanding, cured by ſix bottles only, which determined me to try your medicine. Happy for me a few bottles allayed the itching, and my ſores began to decreaſe: I continued, and by taking ten bottles I am perfectly recovered, and now enjoy my health. You have my leave to publiſh this. I am, Sir, your ever obliged ſervant, ANN T. BENTON.

To

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, Stow, Gloceſterſhire, June 1, 1773.

WHAT pleaſure muſt it give me, who has been ſeverely afflicted with an inveterate ſcurvy over ſeveral parts of my body for many years, to acquaint you I am cured by taking of ſeven bottles of your valuable drops, after having tried many other medicines in vain. You have my leave to publiſh this. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

HENRY LEWINGTON.

ALSO Mary Robinſon, the preſent maid-ſervant at Goldſmiths Coffee-houſe, near Goldſmiths Hall, London, was cured by four bottles, of a bad ſurfeit, (caught by drinking cold water when ſhe was hot) which broke out in yellow unſightly ſpots about the neck.

To Dr. MARDON.

SIR, London, June 17, 1773.

BY the recommendation of a friend who was cured of a ſcorbutic complaint by two bottles only of your drops, I was induced to try them for an inveterate ſcurvy, which was as follows: For ſeveral years I was afflicted with eruptions, which at laſt ſettled on my arm, and was ſo ſwelled, and in ſuch a bad, painful, inflamed condition, as to fear the loſs of it. I applied to an eminent ſurgeon, but without relief: I then was a patient at the London Hoſpital, but could not get cured; the ſwelling was abated, but left a fixed, large, liver-coloured place as broad as the palm of the hand above my wriſt,

wriſt, which ſometimes was ſo bad as to oblige me to leave my place at ſervice. On taking five of the bottles the large ſpots, and all others were entirely removed, and my ſkin quite ſmooth; and by taking three more I am perfectly cured, and have not found the leaſt return of my diſorder. Any perſon calling at No. 22, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, may be fully ſatisfied of the truth and particulars.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
SUSANNAH BURDEN.

It would be endleſs to lay before the reader the many caſes that theſe drops have cured; I ſhall now give a few hints in regard of medicinal drinks.

CHAPTER IX.

GUAIACUM, ſaſſafras, ſarſaparilla, and the bark, are the chief: I have tried ſeveral others, but not being ſatisfied with them, ſhall not recommend them to you; for I like the moſt ſimple. Formerly it was very common to preſcribe a jumble of things together, as may be ſeen in old diſpenſatories, As to guaiacum, the decoction is very often recommended in any bad ſores or ulcers either venereal or ſcorbutic: I have made frequent trials of it, and find it too hot, eſpecially in thoſe complaints, attended with heat and itching. It may be good ſometimes to join it with ſarſaparilla * but not alone. Saſſafras is a warm ingredient,

* As in the Liſbon diet-drink, in Dr. James's diſpenſatory, the receipt is: Take ſarſaparilla root, two ounces; raſpings of guaiacum wood, one ounce; crude antimony reduced in powder, and tied in a linen bag; and crude mercury, each one ounce; water, three quarts; boil all the ingredients together in an earthen pot till half is waſted; take out the mercury (which will ſerve again) and ſtrain off the decoction for uſe. This is very good for foulneſs of the blood, to be drank conſtantly.

dient, and where it is not made too ſtrong, ſo as to make the head ach, is a very good ſubſtitute for breakfaſt, and as ſuch I recommend it to thoſe who do not care to be at the trouble to make any other drinks: this is the chief ingredient of what is called ſaloup, and ſold about the ſtreets in the morning. Whey, which is ſold at the paſtry-cooks, is an excellent cooling drink, and very proper in ſummer and ſpring, to be taken by thoſe who are under a courſe of phyſic for any foulneſs of the blood. Sarſaparilla and the bark are my favourites, on which I can rely moſt; the firſt, ſarſa. I give whenever the patient is of a hot conſtitution, complaining of achs, pains, head-achs, bad ulcers, conſumptive habits, or other bad cauſes. The bark I order where the face labours under hard pimples, fluſhings of the face, bad eyes, ſores of the ſcrophulous kind, hard knotty ſwellings, and where there is no fever: and theſe I particularly recommend, whenever I meet with a caſe that does not readily give way to my medicine, after a fair trial, which however of itſelf will perform wonders: and I defy any one medicine that ever was, or is offered to the public, to excel it; yet with the aſſiſtance of ſome little drink, it will cure much ſooner, and perform greater cures. I know there are many people in the world, rather than be at the pains to make up a drink, would pay any money for a quack medicine, that tells them it will cure them without any farther trouble, though they are often deceived. I will affirm this, that where a caſe takes twelve bottles to cure it by itſelf, that half the number will do it when backed with a proper decoction. That I may leave you without excuſe, I ſhall here ſet down how to chuſe and make your drink: firſt the ſarſaparilla, the root it is brought from New Spain; it

ſiſts of a great number of ſlender roots, about as thick as a gooſe quill; it has a clammy, bitteriſh taſte, but not diſagreeable. Take of this root cut ſmall, three ounces, and put it in a tin ſauce-pan, with three quarts of water, let it boil till one quart remains; juſt before you take it off, you may add a little liquorice-root, or raiſins of the ſun, to make it more palatable. In bad caſes this ſhould be drank in twenty-four hours, that is, a quart a day: it will not keep any longer. It may be drank either warm or cold, two gills at a time.

Mr. Fordyce, ſurgeon, has taken great pains to diſcover the efficacies of this root, and has publiſhed thirteen caſes, in the firſt volume of the Medical Obſervations, which I ſhall give a ſhort abſtract of, by way of encouragement.

CASE I.

It is to be remarked that theſe were venereal complaints. A woman had a ſore breaſt, the nipples corroded by a painful chancre, blotches round her breaſt, ulcers in her throat, after ſuffering moſt dreadfully by ſalivation, violent pains in her head, and taking different medicines, with ſtrong decoction of guaiacum, and a ſmall quantity of ſaſſafras and ſarſaparilla, and other things for two years, ſhe was cured by the decoction of ſarſaparilla; and before ſhe began this drink, her pains were ſo great, that ſhe had not ſlept an hour hour at a time for ſeveral months together. The firſt night, after drinking the firſt quart, ſhe ſlept ſeveral hours; in twenty days her pains left her; in ſeven more her throat was well; ſhe recovered her ſpeech: ſhe drank thirty-ſeven quarts, which reſtored her to perfect health from a mere ſkeleton.

CASE II.

A man of a ſcorbutic habit of body, with ſpongy gums, had been ſalivated three times; he had numberleſs blotches on his body, and other complaints; he was eaſed of his complaint by drinking a quart a day, for fifty-ſix days: another man drank fifty bottles; and another was cured with thirty-ſix bottles, a quart each. He had violent pains all over his body, and was unable to ſtand upright, or to have his limbs moved: the firſt quart compoſed him to ſleep the whole night; though for three months paſt he had not ſlept an hour at a time.

Several other cauſes are there related, which the reader may peruſe, of the ſame nature, but too long to be inſerted here. Upon the whole this author give it as his opinion, that ſarſaparilla will relieve venereal, head-achs, and nocturnal pains; that in conſumptive habits from venereal cauſes, it is a great reſtorer of appetite, fleſh, colour, ſtrength, and vigour.

Now as we frequently meet with ſcorbutic complaints bordering on the venereal, I never fail to make uſe of this drink, nor does it diſappoint me. It is to be obſerved I always let the patient take three bottles of the drops before I begin with the ſarſaparilla, or the bark, to ſee what effect that takes. As many people, who are troubled with ſcrophulous caſes are intereſted in this medicine, I ſhall dwell with pleaſure on the Peruvian bark: I have already ſhewn you a great cure in the Elephantiaſis, performed by the aſſiſtance of the bark. I have experienced its good effect in ſeveral caſes. One perſon who took it for a conſtant drink, made weaker than uſual, found ſurprizing benefit in a ſhort time; three people whoſe diſorders were as much

much of the evil, if not more, than commonly met with in ſcorbutic caſes, ſuch as hard ſchirrous humours, fiſtulous ulcers, interſperſed with ſcabby eruptions, which all gave way with theſe medicines I recommend, though it took up three or four months. Had I ever thought of publiſhing theſe caſes, I ſhould have been more exact in my minutes.

I hope however to make the public a recompenſe, as I now confine myſelf more cloſely to the knowledge of theſe diſtempers, which has been my favorite ſtudy; becauſe too much neglected by others. But to return to the bark.

CHAPTER X.

DR. Fordyce has laid before the public, his remarks on the Jeſuit's Bark, of which I ſhall give from the firſt volume of the Medical Obſervations, the following abſtracts.

CASE I.

A young lady, ſixteen years of age, tall and thin, not having menſtruated, was inoculated for the ſmall-pox, and recovered; only for ſome weeks after ſhe had a few troubleſome ſores near the place where ſhe had been inoculated; during which time ſhe often took phyſic; a great part of the right parotid ſwelled conſiderably, as well as the lymphatic external jugular, and below the parotid. After a doſe or two of calomel, ſhe took half a dram of the Peruvian bark, with a ſmall proportion of bulb of alum, and ſaſſafras bark in ſubſtance, twice a day, which was waſhed down with

a little red port, and by applying externally the fumes of hot vinegar, in a few weeks the ſores dried up, the ſwelling vaniſhed without breaking; ſhe menſtruated ſoon after; and recovered her health, with a good colour, continuing perfectly well for theſe three years.

CASE II.

A woman, about thirty years of age, after lying-in, had ſeveral hard tumours when her milk was going off in her left breaſt, and under her arm-pit; there had been ſwellings before in the ſame place, but they had been healed up for two years. I did not ſee her till ten weeks after her lying-in, when ſeveral of thoſe tumours were broke with a plentiful diſcharge: however, they were ſtill hard, and almoſt cartilaginous to the touch; her noſtrils were ſore at the ſame time, and her under-lip thickened, which ſhewed the diſorder to be ſcrophulous: ſhe had tried ſeveral medicines for five weeks, but grew weaker and thinner, then went to the Neville ſpaw, which reduced her exceedingly.

After this I directed the bark, which at firſt run off by ſtool, but being checked, it ſtrengthened her, and the ſize, hardneſs, and diſcharge of humours greatly abated; ſo that they gradually healed up, and ſhe quickly recovered her fleſh and colour.

CASE III.

A girl, of four years old, very fair, pale, and puny, had a large hard ſwelling under her left ear, and along the ſame ſide of the lower jaw. She had it two months before I was conſulted, and was perfectly cured in about a fortnight, only with taking

ing the following medicines: —— Take the beſt rhubarb, half an ounce; of Florentine oris, one ounce; of dried red roſes, a dram and a half; infuſe theſe, after they have been cut and bruiſed in two quarts of ſmall ale, and let her drink a glaſs of the colature twice a day with the quantity of a nutmeg, of the following electuary, viz. Take Jeſuit's bark in powder, ſix drams; ſaſſafras bark in powder, two drams; make an electuary with the ſyrup of ſugar. The ſwelling was anointed every day with the ointment, and ſtrumas of zacutus Luſitanus.

The diſtemper which goes by the name of the gutta roſaeea, is a redneſs with tubercles in the face; ſometimes the noſe is ſtrangely affected with it, and becomes of an enormous ſize. Though not a dangerous diſeaſe it is often difficult to remove, and is extremely diſagreeable to the fair ſex. I was ſo much pleaſed to find the bark of ſervice in this diſeaſe, that for their ſakes, I ſhall be allowed to give a proof of its efficacy in the following caſe.

CASE IV.

A young woman, of a thin habit, but regular in her menſtrua, temperate and healthful, eating little meat, and living moſtly on vegetable food, had three years ago a breaking out of pimples, firſt about her noſe and cheeks, and ever ſince about her forehead, noſe, mouth, and chin. Thoſe pimples uſed to riſe ſuddenly to the ſize of a common pea, inflamed, and in a few days ſuppurated partially. One crop conſtantly ſucceeded another, which occaſioned me to try various medicines, as often bleeding, purging with ſalts, calomel, and jalap, æthiops mineral and Plummer's pills: ſhe drank many gallons of the Neville hot ſpaw, lime-water, whey,

whey, and decoction of guaiacum; in the uſe of this laſt ſhe ſeemed for a ſhort time free from thoſe eruptions, but never got clear of them. She uſed externally for many months the white ointment, camphorated alum, brandy, preparations of ſulphur: it was obſerved here, that mercury was rather hurtful.

Three complete years being ſpent in this tedious and ineffectual courſe, I determined to try the bark, ſo gave half a dram in ſubſtance twice a day. She had not taken above half an ounce, when the inflammation in her face diminiſhed; the pimples which were forming retired without ſuppuration, and no new eruption appeared: by the time ſhe had taken three ounces, all the pimples were healed up, and her face became ſmooth. During the courſe of the bark, no external application was uſed, or alteration made in her diet.

CASE V.

A boy, five years old, had an inflammation of the ſtrumous kind in both eyes, which had continued for ſeveral weeks, and had produced two ſmall ulcers in the cornea of the left eye. He was bled, bliſtered, and frequently purged, but found no relief; he was cured with a ſeton in the neck; but two years afterwards an inflammation ſeized the left eye, with a dimneſs of ſight, inſomuch that the boy could not bear the leaſt glimpſe of light. The child took much phyſic, but it no ways abated the humour. After three months he was brought again, when I perceived in the cornea, oppoſite to the pupil, a conſiderable ulcer that would have held a middle-ſized vetch; the child was not able to bear the light: the ſeton was opened afreſh in his neck, and it ſeemed to diſcharge ſufficiently for above a month

month; yet the eye neither grew eaſier nor clearer. I then ordered the Peruvian bark twice a day, and a common ſpoonful of red Port wine after each doſe; and two more ſpoonfuls in the day: in three weeks he took two ounces of bark. The external application was the ſame all along, namely, the *Aqua Opthalmica* of the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory: the ulcer cicatrized; the inflammation totally diſappeared in a month, and he is now well.

CASE VI.

A clergyman, fifty-three years of age, who had lived luxurioufly, being withal inactive, and naturally indolent, grew hectic, breathed ſhort upon motion, his legs ſwelled, and one of them was ſeized with a St. Anthony's fire, which was followed by a ſmall ſore that gleeted plentifully, but would not heal. He took two or three doſes of phyſic, and then began the bark, with ſome drops of a bitter elixir; his ſore contracted and healed; the ſwelling of his legs ſubſided, he breathed free and eaſier, grew and looked better: he took about ſeven ounces of the bark in ſeven weeks, and continued well for ſome months; but being ſtill intemperate and inactive, he relapſed. The ſore broke out again in his leg, he went to Bath, but drank very little of the waters; he returned into the country, when a bilious fever overtook him and proved fatal.

CASE VII.

A lady had enjoyed good health till about the ſixty-fourth year of her age, when becoming melancholy upon the death of her only child, tumors of the ſize of a cheſnut began to form on her legs and

and thighs, at firſt pale, and without pain, but gradually inflaming and breaking. As ſhe would not permit them to be opened, when I firſt ſaw her, which was after ſhe had been confined with this diſorder eight months, I found her pale, emaciated, weak and low, from long pain, watchings, and a great diſcharge of ſanies from the lower extremeties, now grown very œdemotous and almoſt half rotten with ulcers of different dimenſions, but all fœtid, foul, gangrenous, and many of them very large. To mitigate her ſufferings, ſhe had been obliged at laſt to take the quantity of nine or ten grains of crude opium daily; ſhe had tried mercurial alteratives, decoctions of the wood, and lime-water without any relief, and could have no ſtool without taking a ſtrong purge every fourth, fifth, or ſixth day. As ſhe would not ſubmit to clyſters, fomentations, with proper digeſtives were ordered; at the ſame time ſhe took of an electuary made of conſerve of garden ſcurvy graſs, powders of the bark, and cuckow point compound, thrice a day, and a purging ptiſan occaſionally; but as frequent purging affected her ſtrength, aſſes milk and Pyrmont water were directed to a pint and a half daily. By the uſe of theſe and the bark as above, or along with the antiſcorbutic juices to the doſe of one dram, or four ſcruples of the bark a day, ſhe was greatly relieved; the itching, ſcurfy, puſtules on her arms and body leſſened greatly, and the ſwellings of her legs abated, and the ſores diſcharged leſs; the matter became of a better conſiſtence, and many of the ulcers healed. She was allowed to take the air in her coach, as the weather then permitted it, and was able to reduce her doſe of opium to one half. Yet the inveterate itching about the ſores occaſioned her ſcratching them ſo much while aſleep, that the old ſcars would break out

out again, ſometimes in one night's time to the breadth of an inch. Thus, however, the ſores were reduced in general to a ſmall number, and compaſs on both legs before the autumn. After this a cold ſeaſon ſetting in, we were at a full ſtop: mild cathartics and antiſcorbutics without the bark were tried, but the pain and increaſe of her ſores convinced us ſoon of our error. We therefore had recourſe again to the bark, when a freſh inflammation and prodigious ſwelling of the left leg and thigh of the eryſipelous kind obliged us to make evacuations and fomentations: in the interim the right leg healed, but the ſores on the left were very troubleſome to cicatrize. The old ſores often breaking, ſhe went on with the bark to two drams moſt days, and towards the approach of ſpring, all the ſores healed up. She took the bark therefore near three quarters of a year: if at any time ſhe omitted it the ulcers were at a ſtand, or diſcharged a gleet, and ſpread like a gangrene. Her not yielding to lie in bed, no doubt much retarded the cure. When the cold weather began ſhe left off the Pyrmont waters, aſſes-milk, and made a trial of tar-water, but without effect; nor indeed did any thing but the bark prevail, for the ſcurvy, pimples, and itching in her ſkin. I ſent her to Buxton, where ſhe was compleatly reſtored in one month, and returned quite well. After two years her ſores broke out again, and an eminent ſurgeon of the place cured them; but not without a plentiful uſe of the bark, as I adviſed him to confide chiefly therein.

The bark has lain under a prejudice, and Boerhaave affirmed, that the taking too much bark was one of the cauſes of the ſcurvy. The tranſlator of his Aphoriſms writes thus: I came to England very much prejudiced againſt the conſtant uſe of

the bark, but I proteſt that I am entirely recovered of that prejudice, and think now ſincerely, that there is hardly any one medicine in nature which is capable of ſo many good, and guilty of ſo few ill qualities; and particularly in this caſe I abſolve it, as being able to induce into the blood an evenneſs of mixture and a ſolid contexture, than to break the ſame, which we ſhall ſee anon, is one of the moſt obvious cauſes of the ſcurvy. That it is apt to lay in the bones, was the opinion of the great Sydenham and Boerhaave, which has hindered it from being made uſe of as it deſerves; but the faculty have found out their error, and now much recommend it.

Dr. Fothergill has long given the bark in ſcrophulous diſorders, and affirms, that it may not only be given with ſafety, but to manifeſt advantage in many of theſe caſes. Inveterate ophthalmies generally yield to it, incipient glandular tumours are very frequently reſolved, and their further progreſſion ſtopped; ſwelled lips and cutaneous blotches ariſing from the like cauſe are healed, and the tendency to a ſtrumous habit corrected by a proper uſe of the Peruvian bark. However, it will not ſucceed in all caſes, though there are few in which a trial can be attended with much detriment. Dr. Fothergill gives the bark in a liquid form, viz.

Take Jeſuit's bark in powder, one ounce, and boil it in a quart of pure water to a pint; towards the end add liquorice-root cut, half an ounce: to the colature, add of nutmeg-water, two ounces, and mix them. The doſe is two, three, or four ſpoonfuls, with ten, twenty, or forty drops of the volatile tincture of guaiacum twice or thrice a day. A ſmally quantit of Winter's bark, or rather caſcarilla, added to the medicine, gives it a grateful warmth, and renders a quantity of the compound

water

water leſs neceſſary. A few raiſins, or gum Arabic, or the like, added before it is taken off the fire, by making the liquor viſcid, enables it to ſuſpend more of the fine particles of the bark, and at the ſame time renders it leſs diſagreeable. This receipt will make the ſimple decoction, only leaving out the nutmeg-water.

You muſt be careful when you buy your bark, if you prepare it yourſelves, to have the beſt, otherwiſe you muſt not expect any good. The beſt Jeſuit's bark is of a reddiſh or cinnamon colour, of an aromatic taſte, and not very diſagreeable. It would be too tedious here to give a receipt of the various preparations and doſes of the bark, that muſt be ſuited to the patient's caſe: a piece of Seville orange-peel is very good to eat a bit after dinner to digeſt it: that and gentian are our chief ingredients for bitters.

From the different caſes here related, I hope thoſe will reap ſome benefit that are afflicted. I am ſatisfied I have endeavoured to point out the eaſieſt and ſafeſt method which occurred to me, from the experience of fourteen years; and I would have made my medicine public, could I have done it with juſtice and propriety, ſo as to have been of real ſervice to the public: but when once a medicine is laid open to the world it is no longer prized; and though while a ſecret was adored, when common is deſpiſed: and were it to be communicated, few have conveniencies, utenſils, or judgement proper to do it. I have undertaken this work, becauſe I do not know of any work ſo collected together in one book; and by holding up to your views what others have ſuffered, and how cured, you may be animated to perſevere in taking what is ordered: and when you apply to any gentleman for a cure, do not be in a hurry to leave him, though you

ſhould not meet with that encouragement you expected. This is the very reaſon people often miſs of their cures, ſhifting from one doctor to another, and from one medicine to another. Believe me, that with reſolution, perſeverance, patience, and temperance, great things may be done, without them, nothing. And in theſe foregoing diſorders, they require a light diet, good exerciſe, abſtinence from ſtrong drinks, and country air; and when people are ſubject to theſe diſorders they ſhould be particularly watchful over their paſſions. For violent commotions of the mind, as anger, fear, or grief, and ſudden frights have a great effect on the body; and though they will not produce theſe diſorders, yet if there be the leaſt ſeeds, it will ripen and bring them forth.

A man who had a leproſy in France, of which he died, his wife gave it as her opinion, that he got it by a fright, becauſe none of the family had ever any ſymptoms of it. She ſays her huſband was out a fiſhing on the lake of Barra, during which time a great ſtorm aroſe, and it was with difficulty that he got home: the repeated flaſhes of lightening enabled him to find his way thither: on his arrival it was a matter of freſh concern to him, to find that his brother was not returned, who had been fiſhing with him, but in another boat; he fancied that he had not been able to weather the ſtorm, and had been drowned. The thought whereof drove him to deſpair, and he remained a long time in this ſituation. As it was very late before his brother arrived, his wife obſerved the concern he was in, and had him blooded the next morning: a little time after this the ſymptoms appeared. From this inſtance you may imagine that terror is capable of producing the Leproſy; but, as I ſaid before, I cannot be of this opinion; for

though

though it may make the diſeaſe ſhew itſelf, yet it can never produce it, for if that was the caſe, it would be common in other countries. Children ſhould not be kept too cloſe to their learning, when under any of theſe complaints, but indulged in play that varies. The ſame is to be conſidered in grown people; for nothing hinders a cure ſo much as when people are either hurried in their affairs, or think too deeply: extremes are to be ſhunned on the other hand; for violent exerciſe increaſes the vital heat, and ſometimes produces fevers.

I have ſeen very good effects from a decoction of the bark of elm: a quart drank in a day, and the ſores waſhed with it, made hot as the patient can bear, and of the juniper-buſh and berries cut ſmall and boiled, I think deſerves a third place; a quart drank in a day, for a year. Guaiacum may be proper in cold conſtitutions, but not in hot; it ſweats powerfully, and is a uſeful ingredient in cathartic potions. I have not found any of the hot balſams ſerviceable: it is on this account that I prefer the cold before the hot, among the vegetables; for ſome patients at partieular ſeaſons to look at them you would think they were ſtarved with cold, at the ſame time they complain of a violent heat in their blood, which often effect the face, or the arms which itches intolerable. This will go off when you are warm in bed, but frequently attacks again as night draws on; and theſe patients, if they eat any high-ſeaſoned ſauce, or drink any ſtrong liquor are ſure to ſuffer for it. When pimples that come out of the face grow large, it is beſt to prick them with a lancet, or any ſharp inſtrument, to let out the matter, which will prevent their growing to that monſtrous ſize like boils. When the lips ſwell and are painful, you muſt let the blood out in the ſame manner. Very often

often the lip is cracked in the middle, and though it heals, yet upon ſneezing, it will bleed afreſh. A piece of ladies ſticking plaiſter muſt be laid over it: it is a ſure remedy: one piece generally cures; lip ſalves are too trifling in theſe caſes. When the crown of the head is either ſcabbed over, or running ſores, ſo that you may pull the hairs off very eaſily, it is beſt to have it ſhaved over; for hard ſwellings in any part of the body, rub it well over with faſting ſpittle as ſoon as you are awake every morning, it will leſſen them greatly. When your gums bleed, uſe the powder I mentioned, it never fails to ſtop it; keep up your ſpirits by agreeable amuſements, not too fatiguing, and every one round ſhould encourage the patient upon the leaſt amendment. The body ſhould be neither too coſtive nor relax; in regard of diet no ſudden alteration ſhould be made. If a perſon who has been uſed to live high, and drink freely of ſpirituous liquors, ſhould on a ſudden change it for a ſpare diet and aqueous liquors, he would find himſelf grow faint and more feeble, and nature would not be able to expel the cutaneous matter. Therefore let thoſe that have lived too free, ſo that they perceive it hurt them, reduce their diet by ſmall degrees: all ſalt meats are hard of digeſtion, and hogs fleſh * ſhould be left out. In general obſerve when you eat any thing, if you find it heats or puts the blood in a ferment, leave it out of your diet; on the other hand any thing that is too cold, you may add ſomething warmer to correct it. China oranges, Seville, and lemons are very proper, as moſt ingredients that have a cooling, acid, or

* When the fatal ſickneſs was at a place called Nimeguen, Dr. Diermerbroek obſerved, that many were preſently infected with the plague upon eating of hog's fleſh, which occaſioned the people to forbear it, and give it to the dogs.

or bitter taſte: a milk diet is very good, eſpecially for young people: others who live moderate, need make no alterations in their manner of living. For many a perſon can witneſs a ſound cure (who obſerved no particular regimen) by taking the drops alone, which are as certain a cure for the following diſorders, as ever was or is offered to the public, viz. Leproſy, ſcorbutic ulcers, pimpled faces, fiſtulas, and ſtrumas, or ſcrophulous caſes, piles, or old obſtinate ſores, by purifying the blood and eradicating out of it whatever offends. This medicine creates a good appetite, and cauſes an eaſy digeſtion, and thereby prevents wind from accumulating in the firſt paſſages, very often the cauſe of headachs, lowneſs of ſpirits, and other indiſpoſitions incident to the human frame.

This medicine is ſo ſafe, that it may be taken by women with child, and perſons of the moſt delicate conſtitutions, or any number of years together.

Before I conclude I cannot help taking notice, how prevalent the opinion is, that every one has more or leſs of the ſcurvy. I muſt diſſent from this aſſertion, how univerſal ſoever it may be, for I have no manner of doubt, but that there are thouſands entirely free from eruptive complaints; and it is allowed that other countries are troubled with theſe cutaneous diſorders to as great a degree if not greater than this country. If you are deſirous of knowing what the real ſcurvy is which people have at ſea, and ſometimes thoſe that live near it, you ſhould conſult Dr. Lind's Treatiſe † on the Scurvy; who has given a liſt of all thoſe who have wrote

† No one that goes to ſea ought to be without this book; the price is 6s. There is no medicine that ever was advertiſed (that I know of) ſuch as drops, pills, bolus, or electuaries, proper to take to ſea to be given for the ſcurvy: a good cabbage beats them all.

wrote on the ſcurvy, and their opinions; but you will find nothing ſatisfactory in regard to the diſorders I treat of. The medicines that are proper for theſe cutaneous diſorders at land are by no means proper at ſea, for thoſe that have the real ſcurvy. Witneſs the following ſtory: A man at ſea being put on ſhore to periſh as it were, ſo bad that he could not ſtand, crawled along, and being very hungry, was glad to crop a green herb he found on the iſland, which herb quickly reſtored him to his health, to the ſuprize of all. Another writer ſpeaking of the ſcurvy, ſays, It is worthy of obſervation, how ſuddenly, and how perfectly they recover of this diſtemper by eating greens, viz. coleworts, carrots, cabbages, turnips, &c. Men put on ſhore in the moſt pitiful condition that can be imagined, are able in three or four days, by means of this food, to walk ſeveral miles into the country. Now where will you meet with ſuch quick cures in land caſes? The two diſorders, though widely different, are often blended together, and ſcurvy graſs, being a ſpecific for the ſcurvy at ſea, is often recommended for pimples, blotches, and other breakings out of the body, when nothing is ſo improper as ſuch hot herbs where there is inflammations. Some will tell you the cauſe of theſe diſeaſes are owing to predominant acids, and therefore muſt be cured by alkaline remedies, others this, and that, equally unſatisfactory; for the cauſe varies as much as the conſtitutions of the patients. I think to intemperance and lewdneſs we may aſcribe many of our maladies, (though not all) which occaſion obſtructions in the glands.

The CONCLUSION.

As life without health is but a burden, I cannot conclude this book without recommending

to

to your ſerious peruſal, the following judicious obſervations of the regimen of life.

Of the Regimen of Life.

I hope it will not be thought inconſiſtent with the ſcope of this treatiſe on the diſeaſes of the human body, to ſubjoin, by way of concluſion, ſome ſhort rules for the management of perſons in health through the different ſtages of life. Altho' indeed this taſk ſeems to be rendered almoſt ſuperfluous by the precepts delivered by Celſus, which whoſoever will obſerve, with due regard to the difference of climates, and manner of living now, and in the time of that wiſe author, moſt certainly, to uſe his own words, will not in health ſquander the reſources of infirmities; for ſuch is the natural conſtitution of the body of man, that it can eaſily bear ſome changes and irregularities without much injury: had it been otherwiſe we ſhould be almoſt conſtantly put out of order by every ſlight cauſe. This advantage ariſes from thoſe wonderful communications of the inward parts, whereby when one part is afflicted, another comes immediately to its relief. Thus when the body is too full and overloaded, nature cauſes evacuations through ſome outlets; and for this reaſon it is, that diſeaſes from inanition are generally more dangerous than from repletion; becauſe we can more expeditiouſly diminiſh than increaſe the juices of the body. Upon the ſame account alſo, though temperance be beneficial to all men, the ancient phyſicians adviſed perſons in good health, and their own maſters, to indulge a little now and then, by eating and drinking more plentifully than uſual; but of the two, intemperance in drinking is ſafer than in eating: and if a perſon has committed exceſs in the latter, cold

water drank upon a full ſtomach will help digeſtion, to which it will be of ſervice to add lemon juice, or elixir of vitriol; if he has eaten high ſeaſoned things, rich ſauces, &c. then let him ſit up for ſome little time, and afterwards ſleep; but if a man happens to be obliged to faſt, he ought to avoid all laborious work. From ſatiety it is not proper to paſs directly to ſharp hunger, nor from hunger to ſatiety; neither will it be ſafe to indulge abſolute reſt, immediately after exceſſive labour, nor ſuddenly to fall to hard work after long idleneſs. In a word, all changes in the way of living, ſhould be made by degrees.

It is alſo beneficial to vary the ſcenes of life, to be ſometimes in the country, and ſometimes in town; to go to ſea, to hunt, to be at reſt now and then, but more frequently to uſe exerciſe. Becauſe inaction renders the body weak and liſtleſs, and labours ſtrengthens it; but means are to be obſerved in all theſe things, and too much fatigue to be avoided; for frequent and violent exerciſe overpowers the natural ſtrength and weakens the body; but moderate exerciſe ought always to be uſed before meals. Now of all kinds of exerciſe, riding on horſe-back is the moſt convenient, or if a perſon is too weak to bear it, riding in a coach, or at leaſt a litter. Next follows fencing, playing at ball, running, walking; but it is one of the inconveniencies of old age, that there is ſeldom ſufficient ſtrength for uſing bodily exerciſe, though it be extremely requiſite for health; wherefore frictions with the fleſh-bruſh are neceſſary at this time of life, which ſhould be performed by the perſon himſelf, if poſſible, if not, by his ſervants. Sleep is the ſweet ſoother of cures, and reſtorer of ſtrength, as it repairs and replaces the waſtes that are made by the

labours

labours and exerciſes of the day. But exceſſive ſleep has its inconveniencies; for it blunts the ſenſes, and renders them leſs fit for it the duties of life. The proper time for ſleep is the night, when darkneſs and ſilence invites and brings it on: day ſleep is leſs refreſhing, which rule, if it be proper for the multitude to obſerve, much more is the obſervance of it neceſſary for perſons addicted to literary ſtudies, whoſe minds and bodies are more ſuſceptible of injuries.

The ſofter and milder kinds of aliment are proper for children, and for youths the ſtronger: old people ought to leſſen the quantity of their food*, and increaſe that of their drink. But yet ſome allowance is to be made for cuſtom, eſpecially in the colder climates like ours; for as in theſe the appetite is keener, ſo is the digeſtion better performed.

In fine, this truth ought to be deeply imprinted on every mind, that this, and indeed all other

Voluptates commendat rarior uſus.

Pleaſures are heighten'd by a ſparing uſe.

For my part, after mature conſideration, I am long ſince come to this way of thinking; that although pleaſures, riches, power, and other things which are called the gifts of fortune, ſeem to be dealt out to mankind with too much partiality, yet if we take in the whole compaſs of the matter, we ſhall find a greater degree of equality of thoſe things which conſtitute real happineſs than is gene-

 rally

* A remarkable inſtance of this rule we have in the life of Lewis Cornaro, a noble Venetian, who diminiſhed his food, the older he grew; at laſt the yolk of an egg ſerved him for a meal or two: by this means he preſerved his health, and was vigorous to the age of an hundred; his mind did not decay, he never uſed ſpectacles, nor loſt his hearing. See his life, printed in a ſmall book called Cornaro on Health. The book is ſold in the Strand.

rally imagined. People of low condition, for the moſt part, enjoy the common advantages of life more commodiouſly than thoſe of the higheſt rank: wholeſome food is acquired by moderate labour, which likewiſe mends the appetite and digeſtion. Hence ſound ſleep, uninterrupted by gnawing cares, refreſhes the weary limbs; a flock of healthy children fill the cottage; the ſons grow up robuſt, and execute the father's taſk, making his hoary locks to ſit comfortably upon him. How vaſtly inferior to theſe bleſſings are the vain delicacies of moſt perſons of affluent fortunes, which are cloſely attended with real evils. In order to get down the food, their ſtomachs require high ſauces, which heat and corrupt the blood, and render the body obnoxious to diſtempers; the debauches of the day diſturb their reſt by night; and in puniſhment for their vices, their ſons, the great ornament and ſupport of families, contract diſeaſes in their mother's womb, with which they are afflicted through the whole courſe of a languid life, which ſeldom reaches old age. They are frequently racked with anxities for obtaining honours and ſplendid titles, ſo as to be deſpoiled of the comforts which they might reap from their plentiful poſſeſſions, by the vain deſire of new acquiſitions, wherefore,

———*Horum*
Semper ego optarim pauperrimus eſſe bonorum.
I always wiſh to be extremely poor
In wealth like this.———

But there is one great inconvenience more attending high living, that by overloading the body, the faculties of the ſoul are clogged, and the paſſions are all ſet on fire; whereas on the contrary, the ſlender and homely diet of the poor and laborious, neither oppreſſes the ſtrength of body, nor

ſupplies

ſupplies the vices with fuel; therefore unleſs prudence be a conſtant attendant on opulence,

Vivitur exiquo melius.

'Tis better living on a ſlender fortune.

Nor is nature to be deemed an unjuſt ſtep-mother, but a moſt provident and beneficent parent. Upon the whole, it behoves a wiſe man in every ſtage of life

Servare modum, finem que tenere,
Naturamque ſequi.

———To hold the golden mean,
To keep the end in view, and follow nature.

But whoſoever forms a right judgment of human nature, will certainly find that ſome men are vaſtly ſuperior to others in the endowments of the mind; and yet, a ſad reflection, even the beſt minds are blended with ſome degree of depravity. So the moſt healthy bodies are frequently afflicted with great infirmities; and theſe being the ſeeds of death, ought to put us in mind of the ſhortneſs of this life, and of the propriety of this expreſſion of Lucretius,

Vitaque mancupio nulli datur, omnibus uſu.

None have a right to life, all to its uſe.

And likewiſe that there is no abſurdity in this ſaying of Hippocrates,

The whole man from his birth is a diſeaſe.

Upon the whole, as the due government of the paſſions ſtrengthen the mind, ſo temperance in diet renders the body leſs expoſed to theſe turbulent motions; and this rule holds good, not only in thoſe who are naturally of a hot conſtitution, but even in thoſe who curb their appetites, becauſe it keeps them in a ſtate of tranquillity; and this is the way in general to reſiſt theſe evils, or at leaſt to diminiſh their effects: For when they have taken deep root in the body, each of them requires its own

its own proper remedies. In thoſe commotions which check the courſe of the vital humours, ſpurs are neceſſary, but curbs, when they gallop too faſt. But what is of the utmoſt conſequence is, to frequent the company, and follow the advice of perſons of fortitude and wiſdom; for in every ſtage and ſtate of life, great is the power of example, whereby we inſenſibly learn to give ear to reaſon, and govern our paſſions; which, unleſs brought into entire ſubjection, will become our tyrants.

FINIS.

37981

Mardon, L. Treat. on the
method of curing the scurvy,
leprosy, elephantiasis &c. civil with
other cutan. eruptions. 2. ed. London ca
1750, in 8.

96.2936

~~80~~ (54

Le Rhin, lettres à un ami. 3 vol.
Paris 1876 - 12 (f. 10.50) ~~6~~ —

Théâtre, tome I: Cromwell. Paris
1884 - 12 (f. 3.50) ~~2.50~~

2 copie 1925 le même, tome II. Hernani, Marion de Lorme, le Roi s'amuse
P. 1884 - 12 (f. 3.50)

1926 le même, tome III: Lucrèce Borgia, Maria
Tudor, Angelo. Paris 1884 - 12
(f. 3.50) 2 —

2 copie 1927 le même, tome IV; Esmeralda, Ruy Blas,
les Burggraves. P. 1863 - 12 (f. 3.50) 2 —